

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1973

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 31-33 (51-91). Tomorrow: similar.
Temp. 32-34 (90-93). Wednesday: little warmer.
Temp. 33-35 (91-95). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 34-36 (93-97). Friday: similar.
Temp. 35-37 (95-99). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 36-38 (97-100). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 37-39 (99-102). Monday: similar.
Temp. 38-40 (100-104). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 39-41 (102-106). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 40-42 (104-108). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 41-43 (106-109). Friday: similar.
Temp. 42-44 (108-111). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 43-45 (110-113). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 44-46 (112-115). Monday: similar.
Temp. 45-47 (114-117). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 46-48 (116-119). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 47-49 (118-121). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 48-50 (120-122). Friday: similar.
Temp. 49-51 (122-124). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 50-52 (124-126). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 51-53 (126-128). Monday: similar.
Temp. 52-54 (128-130). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 53-55 (130-132). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 54-56 (132-134). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 55-57 (134-136). Friday: similar.
Temp. 56-58 (136-138). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 57-59 (138-140). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 58-60 (140-142). Monday: similar.
Temp. 59-61 (142-144). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 60-62 (144-146). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 61-63 (146-148). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 62-64 (148-150). Friday: similar.
Temp. 63-65 (150-152). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 64-66 (152-154). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 65-67 (154-156). Monday: similar.
Temp. 66-68 (156-158). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 67-69 (158-160). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 68-70 (160-162). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 69-71 (162-164). Friday: similar.
Temp. 70-72 (164-166). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 71-73 (166-168). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 72-74 (168-170). Monday: similar.
Temp. 73-75 (170-172). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 74-76 (172-174). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 75-77 (174-176). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 76-78 (176-178). Friday: similar.
Temp. 77-79 (178-180). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 78-80 (180-182). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 79-81 (182-184). Monday: similar.
Temp. 80-82 (184-186). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 81-83 (186-188). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 82-84 (188-190). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 83-85 (190-192). Friday: similar.
Temp. 84-86 (192-194). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 85-87 (194-196). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 86-88 (196-198). Monday: similar.
Temp. 87-89 (198-200). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 88-90 (200-202). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 89-91 (202-204). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 90-92 (204-206). Friday: similar.
Temp. 91-93 (206-208). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 92-94 (208-210). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 93-95 (210-212). Monday: similar.
Temp. 94-96 (212-214). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 95-97 (214-216). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 96-98 (216-218). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 97-99 (218-220). Friday: similar.
Temp. 98-100 (220-222). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 99-101 (222-224). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 100-102 (224-226). Monday: similar.
Temp. 101-103 (226-228). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 102-104 (228-230). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 103-105 (230-232). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 104-106 (232-234). Friday: similar.
Temp. 105-107 (234-236). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 106-108 (236-238). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 107-109 (238-240). Monday: similar.
Temp. 108-110 (240-242). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 109-111 (242-244). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 110-112 (244-246). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 111-113 (246-248). Friday: similar.
Temp. 112-114 (248-250). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 113-115 (250-252). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 114-116 (252-254). Monday: similar.
Temp. 115-117 (254-256). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 116-118 (256-258). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 117-119 (258-260). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 118-120 (260-262). Friday: similar.
Temp. 119-121 (262-264). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 120-122 (264-266). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 121-123 (266-268). Monday: similar.
Temp. 122-124 (268-270). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 123-125 (270-272). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 124-126 (272-274). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 125-127 (274-276). Friday: similar.
Temp. 126-128 (276-278). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 127-129 (278-280). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 128-130 (280-282). Monday: similar.
Temp. 129-131 (282-284). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 130-132 (284-286). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 131-133 (286-288). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 132-134 (288-290). Friday: similar.
Temp. 133-135 (290-292). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 134-136 (292-294). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 135-137 (294-296). Monday: similar.
Temp. 136-138 (296-298). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 137-139 (298-300). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 138-140 (300-302). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 139-141 (302-304). Friday: similar.
Temp. 140-142 (304-306). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 141-143 (306-308). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 142-144 (308-310). Monday: similar.
Temp. 143-145 (310-312). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 144-146 (312-314). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 145-147 (314-316). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 146-148 (316-318). Friday: similar.
Temp. 147-149 (318-320). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 148-150 (320-322). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 149-151 (322-324). Monday: similar.
Temp. 150-152 (324-326). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 151-153 (326-328). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 152-154 (328-330). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 153-155 (330-332). Friday: similar.
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Temp. 156-158 (336-338). Monday: similar.
Temp. 157-159 (338-340). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 158-160 (340-342). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 159-161 (342-344). Thursday: similar.
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Temp. 161-163 (346-348). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 162-164 (348-350). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 163-165 (350-352). Monday: similar.
Temp. 164-166 (352-354). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 165-167 (354-356). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 166-168 (356-358). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 167-169 (358-360). Friday: similar.
Temp. 168-170 (360-362). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 169-171 (362-364). Sunday: similar.
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Temp. 172-174 (368-370). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 173-175 (370-372). Thursday: similar.
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Temp. 187-189 (398-400). Thursday: similar.
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Temp. 190-192 (404-406). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 191-193 (406-408). Monday: similar.
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Temp. 194-196 (412-414). Thursday: similar.
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Temp. 196-198 (416-418). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 197-199 (418-420). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 198-200 (420-422). Monday: similar.
Temp. 199-201 (422-424). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 200-202 (424-426). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 201-203 (426-428). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 202-204 (428-430). Friday: similar.
Temp. 203-205 (430-432). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 204-206 (432-434). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 205-207 (434-436). Monday: similar.
Temp. 206-208 (436-438). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 207-209 (438-440). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 208-210 (440-442). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 209-211 (442-444). Friday: similar.
Temp. 210-212 (444-446). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 211-213 (446-448). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 212-214 (448-450). Monday: similar.
Temp. 213-215 (450-452). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 214-216 (452-454). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 215-217 (454-456). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 216-218 (456-458). Friday: similar.
Temp. 217-219 (458-460). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 218-220 (460-462). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 219-221 (462-464). Monday: similar.
Temp. 220-222 (464-466). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 221-223 (466-468). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 222-224 (468-470). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 223-225 (470-472). Friday: similar.
Temp. 224-226 (472-474). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 225-227 (474-476). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 226-228 (476-478). Monday: similar.
Temp. 227-229 (478-480). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 228-230 (480-482). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 229-231 (482-484). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 230-232 (484-486). Friday: similar.
Temp. 231-233 (486-488). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 232-234 (488-490). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 233-235 (490-492). Monday: similar.
Temp. 234-236 (492-494). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 235-237 (494-496). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 236-238 (496-498). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 237-239 (498-500). Friday: similar.
Temp. 238-240 (500-502). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 239-241 (502-504). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 240-242 (504-506). Monday: similar.
Temp. 241-243 (506-508). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 242-244 (508-510). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 243-245 (510-512). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 244-246 (512-514). Friday: similar.
Temp. 245-247 (514-516). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 246-248 (516-518). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 247-249 (518-520). Monday: similar.
Temp. 248-250 (520-522). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 249-251 (522-524). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 250-252 (524-526). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 251-253 (526-528). Friday: similar.
Temp. 252-254 (528-530). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 253-255 (530-532). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 254-256 (532-534). Monday: similar.
Temp. 255-257 (534-536). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 256-258 (536-538). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 257-259 (538-540). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 258-260 (540-542). Friday: similar.
Temp. 259-261 (542-544). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 260-262 (544-546). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 261-263 (546-548). Monday: similar.
Temp. 262-264 (548-550). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 263-265 (550-552). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 264-266 (552-554). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 265-267 (554-556). Friday: similar.
Temp. 266-268 (556-558). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 267-269 (558-560). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 268-270 (560-562). Monday: similar.
Temp. 269-271 (562-564). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 270-272 (564-566). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 271-273 (566-568). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 272-274 (568-570). Friday: similar.
Temp. 273-275 (570-572). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 274-276 (572-574). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 275-277 (574-576). Monday: similar.
Temp. 276-278 (576-578). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 277-279 (578-580). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 278-280 (580-582). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 279-281 (582-584). Friday: similar.
Temp. 280-282 (584-586). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 281-283 (586-588). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 282-284 (588-590). Monday: similar.
Temp. 283-285 (590-592). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 284-286 (592-594). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 285-287 (594-596). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 286-288 (596-598). Friday: similar.
Temp. 287-289 (598-600). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 288-290 (600-602). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 289-291 (602-604). Monday: similar.
Temp. 290-292 (604-606). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 291-293 (606-608). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 292-294 (608-610). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 293-295 (610-612). Friday: similar.
Temp. 294-296 (612-614). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 295-297 (614-616). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 296-298 (616-618). Monday: similar.
Temp. 297-299 (618-620). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 298-300 (620-622). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 299-301 (622-624). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 300-302 (624-626). Friday: similar.
Temp. 301-303 (626-628). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 302-304 (628-630). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 303-305 (630-632). Monday: similar.
Temp. 304-306 (632-634). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 305-307 (634-636). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 306-308 (636-638). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 307-309 (638-640). Friday: similar.
Temp. 308-310 (640-642). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 309-311 (642-644). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 310-312 (644-646). Monday: similar.
Temp. 311-313 (646-648). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 312-314 (648-650). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 313-315 (650-652). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 314-316 (652-654). Friday: similar.
Temp. 315-317 (654-656). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 316-318 (656-658). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 317-319 (658-660). Monday: similar.
Temp. 318-320 (660-662). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 319-321 (662-664). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 320-322 (664-666). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 321-323 (666-668). Friday: similar.
Temp. 322-324 (668-670). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 323-325 (670-672). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 324-326 (672-674). Monday: similar.
Temp. 325-327 (674-676). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 326-328 (676-678). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 327-329 (678-680). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 328-330 (680-682). Friday: similar.
Temp. 329-331 (682-684). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 330-332 (684-686). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 331-333 (686-688). Monday: similar.
Temp. 332-334 (688-690). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 333-335 (690-692). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 334-336 (692-694). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 335-337 (694-696). Friday: similar.
Temp. 336-338 (696-698). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 337-339 (698-700). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 338-340 (700-702). Monday: similar.
Temp. 339-341 (702-704). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 340-342 (704-706). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 341-343 (706-708). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 342-344 (708-710). Friday: similar.
Temp. 343-345 (710-712). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 344-346 (712-714). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 345-347 (714-716). Monday: similar.
Temp. 346-348 (716-718). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 347-349 (718-720). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 348-350 (720-722). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 349-351 (722-724). Friday: similar.
Temp. 350-352 (724-726). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 351-353 (726-728). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 352-354 (728-730). Monday: similar.
Temp. 353-355 (730-732). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 354-356 (732-734). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 355-357 (734-736). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 356-358 (736-738). Friday: similar.
Temp. 357-359 (738-740). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 358-360 (740-742). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 359-361 (742-744). Monday: similar.
Temp. 360-362 (744-746). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 361-363 (746-748). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 362-364 (748-750). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 363-365 (750-752). Friday: similar.
Temp. 364-366 (752-754). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 365-367 (754-756). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 366-368 (756-758). Monday: similar.
Temp. 367-369 (758-760). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 368-370 (760-762). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 369-371 (762-764). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 370-372 (764-766). Friday: similar.
Temp. 371-373 (766-768). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 372-374 (768-770). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 373-375 (770-772). Monday: similar.
Temp. 374-376 (772-774). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 375-377 (774-776). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 376-378 (776-778). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 377-379 (778-780). Friday: similar.
Temp. 378-380 (780-782). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 379-381 (782-784). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 380-382 (784-786). Monday: similar.
Temp. 381-383 (786-788). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 382-384 (788-790). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 383-385 (790-792). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 384-386 (792-794). Friday: similar.
Temp. 385-387 (794-796). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 386-388 (796-798). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 387-389 (798-800). Monday: similar.
Temp. 388-390 (800-802). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 389-391 (802-804). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 390-392 (804-806). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 391-393 (806-808). Friday: similar.
Temp. 392-394 (808-810). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 393-395 (810-812). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 394-396 (812-814). Monday: similar.
Temp. 395-397 (814-816). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 396-398 (816-818). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 397-399 (818-820). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 398-400 (820-822). Friday: similar.
Temp. 399-401 (822-824). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 400-402 (824-826). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 401-403 (826-828). Monday: similar.
Temp. 402-404 (828-830). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 403-405 (830-832). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 404-406 (832-834). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 405-407 (834-836). Friday: similar.
Temp. 406-408 (836-838). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 407-409 (838-840). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 408-410 (840-842). Monday: similar.
Temp. 409-411 (842-844). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 410-412 (844-846). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 411-413 (846-848). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 412-414 (848-850). Friday: similar.
Temp. 413-415 (850-852). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 414-416 (852-854). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 415-417 (854-856). Monday: similar.
Temp. 416-418 (856-858). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 417-419 (858-860). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 418-420 (860-862). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 419-421 (862-864). Friday: similar.
Temp. 420-422 (864-866). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 421-423 (866-868). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 422-424 (868-870). Monday: similar.
Temp. 423-425 (870-872). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 424-426 (872-874). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 425-427 (874-876). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 426-428 (876-878). Friday: similar.
Temp. 427-429 (878-880). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 428-430 (880-882). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 429-431 (882-884). Monday: similar.
Temp. 430-432 (884-886). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 431-433 (886-888). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 432-434 (888-890). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 433-435 (890-892). Friday: similar.
Temp. 434-436 (892-894). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 435-437 (894-896). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 436-438 (896-898). Monday: similar.
Temp. 437-439 (898-900). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 438-440 (900-902). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 439-441 (902-904). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 440-442 (904-906). Friday: similar.
Temp. 441-443 (906-908). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 442-444 (908-910). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 443-445 (910-912). Monday: similar.
Temp. 444-446 (912-914). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 445-447 (914-916). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 446-448 (916-918). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 447-449 (918-920). Friday: similar.
Temp. 448-450 (920-922). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 449-451 (922-924). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 450-452 (924-926). Monday: similar.
Temp. 451-453 (926-928). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 452-454 (928-930). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 453-455 (930-932). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 454-456 (932-934). Friday: similar.
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Temp. 456-458 (936-938). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 457-459 (938-940). Monday: similar.
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Temp. 468-470 (960-962). Friday: similar.
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Temp. 472-474 (968-970). Tuesday: similar.
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Temp. 474-476 (972-974). Thursday: similar.
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Temp. 485-487 (994-996). Monday: similar.
Temp. 486-488 (996-998). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 487-489 (998-1000). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 488-490 (1000-1002). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 489-491 (1002-1004). Friday: similar.
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Temp. 491-493 (1006-1008). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 492-494 (1008-1010). Monday: similar.
Temp. 493-495 (1010-1012). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 494-496 (1012-1014). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 495-497 (1014-1016). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 496-498 (1016-1018). Friday: similar.
Temp. 497-499 (1018-1020). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 498-500 (1020-1022). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 500-502 (1022-1024). Monday: similar.
Temp. 501-503 (1024-1026). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 502-504 (1026-1028). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 503-505 (1028-1030). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 504-506 (1030-1032). Friday: similar.
Temp. 505-507 (1032-1034). Saturday: similar.
Temp. 506-508 (1034-1036). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 507-509 (1036-1038). Monday: similar.
Temp. 508-510 (1038-1040). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 509-511 (1040-1042). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 510-512 (1042-1044). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 511-513 (1044-1046). Friday: similar.
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Temp. 513-515 (1048-1050). Sunday: similar.
Temp. 514-516 (1050-1052). Monday: similar.
Temp. 515-517 (1052-1054). Tuesday: similar.
Temp. 516-518 (1054-1056). Wednesday: similar.
Temp. 517-519 (1056-1058). Thursday: similar.
Temp. 518-520 (1058-1060). Friday: similar.
Temp. 519-521 (1060-1

Ulster Policeman Ambushed, Escapes With Minor Wound

BELFAST, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Three men with machine guns ambushed an off-duty policeman as he was driving home early today but the officer, although wounded in the foot, managed to drive through their fire and escape.

Laird Says Saigon Can Go It Alone

(Continued from Page 1) "well-intentioned but perhaps emotionally upset people (who) have spewed the North Vietnamese line," said that "the most important thing is an honorable peace and an honorable peace rests solely on release of American prisoners and an accounting of the missing."

Democrats in both houses of Congress—and some Republicans—called last week for a legislative cut-off of money to force an end to U.S. participation in the Indochinese fighting. The White House has warned that any such move would endanger the Paris peace talks.

Today, the Senate's second-ranking Democrat, majority whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said he did not believe Congress would successfully legislate an end to the war, despite "a great deal of debate."

In an NBC television interview, Sen. Byrd said he thought a peace agreement can be reached in the new round of private negotiations if the U.S. side has "fortitude and persistence."

In the light of the two-to-one margin by which both House and Senate Democrats voted to press for ending the war, Sen. Byrd was asked how he assessed chances for such action.

"I think there will be a great deal of debate," he replied. "I don't think there will be a successful effort, however... I think there will be continuing efforts to cut off the funds. I think it's difficult to conceive of their succeeding."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., meanwhile, told an interviewer that the Democratic caucus votes last week that favored a fund cut-off "could have an adverse effect on the negotiations and I think, he used against the Democrats at a later time, if the negotiations fail."

He said, "There is a certain obsession that develops on some of these issues."

Sen. Jackson, who generally has supported the President's policies on Vietnam, warned his fellow Democrats that "the facts are that the President has the initiative and he is now in a position where he can blame the Congress if the Paris talks fail."

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Sadat in Libya To Hold Talks With Qadhafi

Heads Delegation Of Merger Experts

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat arrived in Tripoli today for talks with Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency said that Mr. Sadat was heading a delegation including Mohammed Hafez Ghanem, supervisor of the committee for merger between Egypt and Libya, and Ashraf Marwan, dean of the political command between the two countries.

Egypt and Libya are planning to establish a full political union before next September. The two countries are also partners with Syria in the Federation of Arab Republics.

A recent report in a Beirut magazine said that relations between Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi were cool, and that this had prompted the Libyan leader's recent visit to Tunisia and his offer to establish a Libyan-Tunisian union. The offer was rejected by President Habib Bourguiba.

According to the magazine, Col. Qadhafi was disenchanted with Mr. Sadat's efforts to patch up relations with the Soviet Union. He was further displeased when the Egyptian leader cold-shouldered his request that he, Col. Qadhafi, assume command of the Egyptian-Libyan armed forces when the union comes into being, the magazine said.

But in a speech delivered in Tripoli last Friday, Col. Qadhafi praised Mr. Sadat's "sense of responsibility."

Meanwhile, in an interview published today in the Beirut newspaper Al Bayraq, Mr. Sadat said that he has given up hope of a change in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East.

He said that the United States would respect only those who stand up to it and confront it, and he complained that the Arab states would not unite in collective action against U.S. interests in the Middle East.

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MISTAKE—U.S. ambulance crewmen watch fuel storage tanks burn at Da Nang air base yesterday after part of the base was accidentally bombed by five American planes.

Commenting on Talks With Haig

Lon Nol Says U.S. Promises Support to Cambodia in War

By Sydney H. Schenberg

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Lon Nol says the Nixon administration has promised Cambodia resolute support in the future for its fight against Communist aggression.

The Cambodian leader also says he believes the outlook for Cambodia is "favorable" because, in his opinion, the North Vietnamese are now so militarily weak that they will have to negotiate a "just" peace settlement and withdraw from Cambodian territory.

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U.S. Planes Hit Da Nang By Mistake

(Continued from Page 1)

Conc attacks dropped from an average of 100 per day during the past five days to 77 for the 24 hours ending at dawn today, the Saigon command said. Sixty of the attacks were carried out by rockets and mortars and involved no infantry assaults, headquarters said.

The U.S. command reported that its troop strength in Vietnam dropped by 100 last week to 24,000, the lowest total since January 1965.

Hanoi Bracing for Raids
SAIGON, Jan. 8 (AP).—North Vietnam announced today that hundreds of anti-aircraft units have been formed in the Hanoi and Haiphong regions, the main targets of last month's U.S. air raids.

The broadcast suggested that the North Vietnamese are expecting new air attacks north of the 20th parallel. If the peace talks, just resumed in Paris break down again, it added that "more artillery units have been set up in Hanoi and Haiphong provinces—west and northeast of Hanoi—by militia forces."

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Nixon Aide Says War Criticism In Congress May Hurt Peace

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—Presidential communications director Herbert C. Klein today accused congressional war critics of applying a "double standard" in denouncing administration war policy after "participating in an election where the President had a very clear mandate to proceed the way he has on Vietnam."

Mr. Klein said "some of the most irresponsible members" of Congress "have been critical in a way which could slow down" the U.S. peace effort. He called for "less rhetoric and more support in the Congress."

Mr. Klein also assailed war critics for not protesting "the great atrocities in this last year" committed by the North Vietnamese. "I don't see Ramsey Clark organizing a protest against that, or those who are shouting most in Congress."

Asked if the United States might resume heavy bombing like that which took place over North Vietnam in December, Mr. Klein said, "I would not rule out any tactic that is necessary to protect American lives or to carry out the military objectives which are essential."

At the same time, President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlichman, interviewed along with Mr. Klein on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," defended Mr. Nixon's failure to consult with Congress before launching the heavy bombing campaign.

Citing "President Truman at the time of the Korean conflict, at the time of the dropping of the atomic bomb," Mr. Ehrlichman said, "It is simply not appropriate for a president to do things by committee and I think that President Nixon finds himself in that situation."

Mr. Klein added that "the President feels that he is fully accountable for negotiations and the key thing... is not whether you reveal the peace at a given moment but whether you reveal it at all, and I assure you the President will discuss this fully at a time when it best suits that... gaining of peace."

Asked if it might not have been possible for the President to have gotten Sen. (Mike) Mansfield or Sen. (Hugh) Scott or Speaker (Carl) Albert on the phone and talked to them about the bombing, Mr. Ehrlichman said, "Here again, it is a judgmental thing. It is a question whether that would add anything to the success of the negotiations and, after all, that is what we have to look at, the ultimate outcome of this."

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In other remarks, the White House aides said: "The President 'is still convinced that this country ought to be in the superpower business' and the administration expects to ask for 'a little money' in next year's budget research and development various problems associated with the SST, particularly in the environment."

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Employees' Phones Monitored

House Panel Accuses FCC of Breaking Wiretap Law

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A House subcommittee has accused the Federal Communications Commission of violating the law by monitoring employees' home conversations during an investigation of leaks from the agency.

A report based on a staff investigation and on hearings last week, the Special Subcommittee on Communications of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce said that "the FCC had transgressed the law" against wiretapping authorized by a court.

The report also accuses FCC Chairman Dean Rusk of attempting to cover up the monitoring in his contacts with another House subcommittee. It accuses the commission's general counsel, John W. Pettit, of hiding the monitoring from the subcommittee chairman, Harley O. Staggers, D.-W. Va. The report also accuses FCC Chairman Dean Rusk of attempting to cover up the monitoring in his contacts with another House subcommittee.

Assurances Given
The report includes Rusk's assurances to the subcommittee that the action will not be repeated.

While it also makes clear that criminal punishment is envisioned against the commission employees involved, congressional leaders suggested that the subcommittee report could provide a basis for a lawsuit by the United States.

Employees who were bugged, according to the chronology in the report, and acknowledged by the FCC, the wiretapping occurred between Feb. 17 and March 1970, and covered three telephone extensions on the third floor of the commission's headquarters.

The report also says that five different employees regularly used the extension. Joseph E. Burch, the FCC's security officer, was the first to be bugged.

After the investigation began, after the FCC's security officer, Fred W. Smith, was told by an "employee source" that a member of the commission staff was using the extension, himself a former FCC employee.

Secret Extension
The FCC's security officer, Joseph E. Burch, then executive director of the FCC, and then general counsel, John W. Pettit, discussed the extension with the subcommittee.

Mr. Burch, even while the investigation was going on, had responded to an inquiry from the House Government Information Subcommittee in 1970 by saying that the FCC never monitored telephone conversations without notifying both parties.

Mr. Burch also said that the phone monitoring was part of "supervising employee performance" and "maintaining a reasonable degree of order and security."

During his second appearance before the subcommittee, Mr. Burch claimed that, without regard to its legality, his decision was to approve the 1970 bugging was "sound and reasonable" under the circumstances.

In a war of correspondence that followed, Rep. Staggers got the criminal division of the Justice Department to repudiate the FCC general counsel's memorandum and got the full FCC to pledge last October that there would be "no repetition" of the wiretapping incident.

Democrats Name Finance Aides
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Cleveland industrialist Joseph P. Cole and Xerox president C. Cole McCollough were named as the top finance officers of the debt-ridden Democratic Party.

Democratic National Chairman Earl W. Strans appointed Mr. Cole, 58, as party vice-chairman and Mr. McCollough, 50, as party treasurer.

Mr. Cole was chief financial officer for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey last year. He personally used \$300,000 in contributions to help Mr. Strans win the Minnesota gubernatorial bid for the party's presidential nomination.

The new job is a full-time one at the party headquarters. Mr. McCollough, 50, will take on the part-time post of party treasurer, position formerly occupied by Strans.

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The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., working after FCC business hours, wired three lines from the third floor to a special telephone in Mr. Goldsmith's eighth-floor office and, in order to keep the procedure a secret, billed the FCC for the installation "outside of normal procedures."

Mr. Goldsmith monitored incoming and outgoing calls on the lines, but the conversations he heard "were trivial in nature and in no way incriminating."

Both the "suspected employee" and the outside attorney were later interviewed by FCC investigators after the bugging had produced no evidence. Both denied any wrongdoing and provided explanations of the "suspicious" events.

In October, 1970, the FCC closed its investigation, taking no administrative action against anyone and permitting the employee to remain in his job.

It had been discovered, for example, that he remained in his office late because he had special permission, for health reasons, to avoid the rush hours and work a later schedule.

(The employee is not named in the subcommittee report, and officials of the FCC and the subcommittee declined to identify him. The Washington Post learned, however, that he is an elderly man who works in the commission's broadcast bureau and plans to retire soon.)

House Panel's Probe
The House subcommittee began its own investigation of the incident last March, after receiving what the report calls "a most bizarre allegation" of FCC wiretapping on its employees.

Testifying before the subcommittee in executive session on March 28, Mr. Burch explained that the monitoring had occurred at a time when the commission was especially concerned about leaks regarding confidential matters before the commission.

He complained that even the FBI had been unable to help tighten security.

"I was, I suppose, more concerned about the leaks in the agency than I was about that particular gentleman's privacy," Mr. Burch said.

By May 16, when several FCC officials testified at an open hearing, Rep. Staggers and some of his colleagues were infuriated over two developments:

● The discovery that Mr. Burch, even while the leak investigation was going on, had responded to an inquiry from the House Government Information Subcommittee in 1970 by saying that the FCC never monitored telephone conversations without notifying both parties.

Mr. Burch also said that the phone monitoring was part of "supervising employee performance" and "maintaining a reasonable degree of order and security."

During his second appearance before the subcommittee, Mr. Burch claimed that, without regard to its legality, his decision was to approve the 1970 bugging was "sound and reasonable" under the circumstances.

In a war of correspondence that followed, Rep. Staggers got the criminal division of the Justice Department to repudiate the FCC general counsel's memorandum and got the full FCC to pledge last October that there would be "no repetition" of the wiretapping incident.

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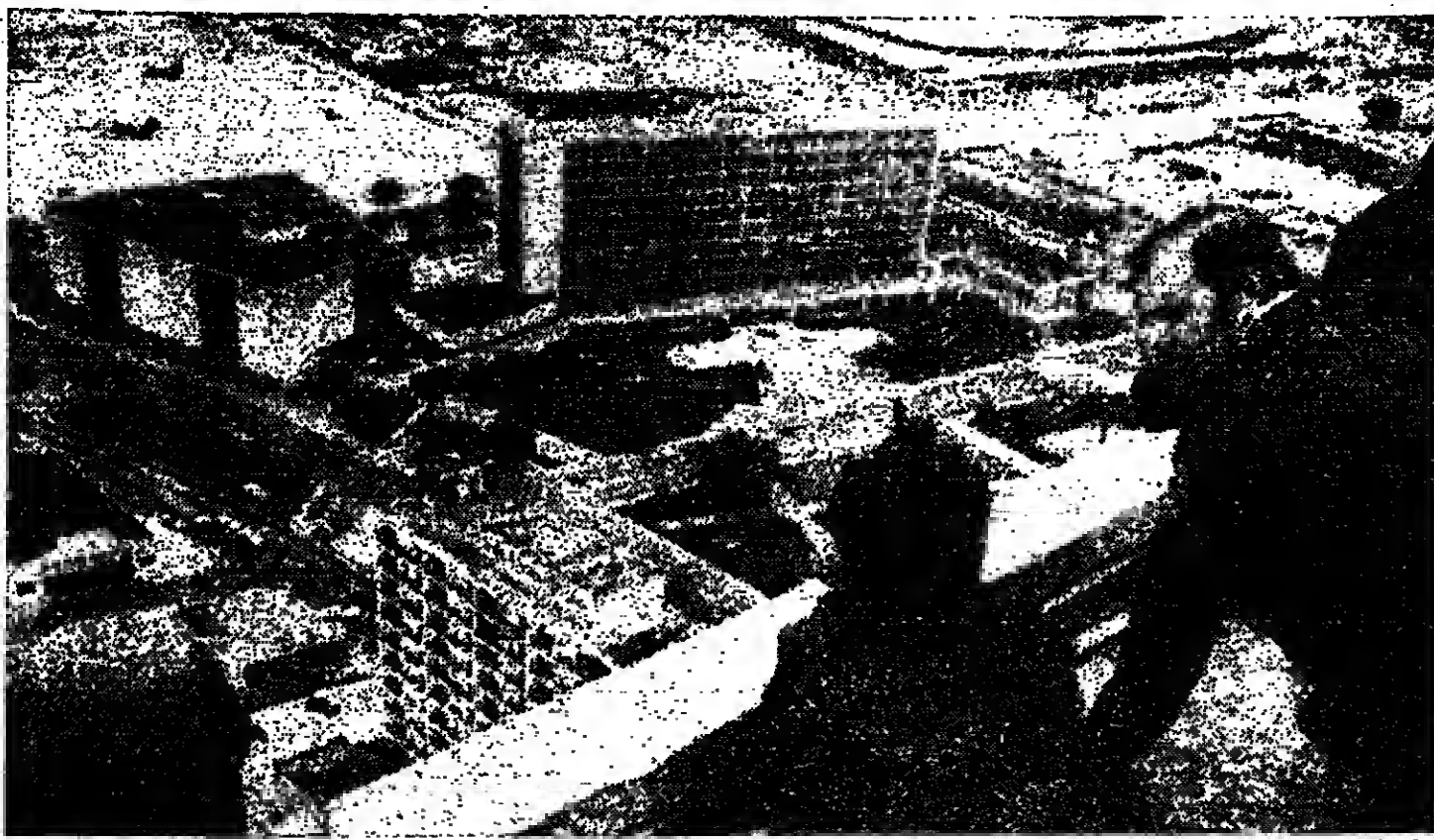
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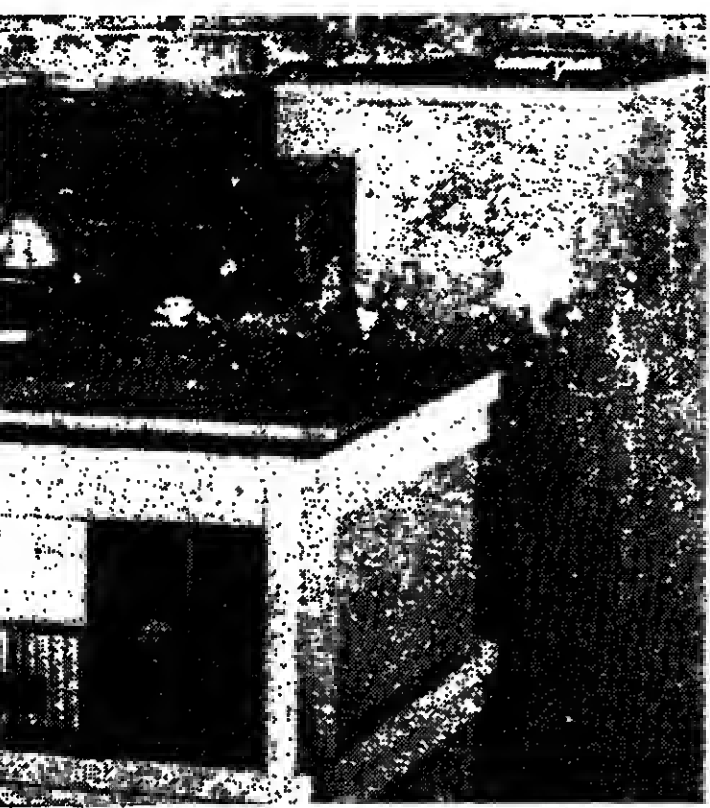
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OVERALL VIEW—Policemen with rifles looking over the edge of the 31-story Bank of New Orleans building toward the roof of the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge (center)



A view of a bullet-pocked concrete stairway entry on roof of New Orleans hotel that the snipers used as their base.

Another Spectacular Sniper Killed 17 at U. of Texas in '66

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8 (AP).—Snipers in New Orleans today and yesterday were not the first in the United States to gun down a group of people.

On Aug. 1, 1966, Charles Whitman climbed to the observation deck of the tower of the University of Texas's main building and used an arsenal of rifles and pistols to shoot for 33 minutes at everyone within range.

Whitman, 25, had first killed his mother and his wife. In all, he killed 17 persons that day and wounded 29.

The six-foot 200-pounder met his death after being blasted at close range with shotgun and pistol fire. He died crumpled against a wall of the tower's observation deck, still clutching an M-1 carbine.

"His finger was still on the trigger," Allen J. Crum, an ex-Air Force sergeant, recalled later.

Austin Police Chief Bob Miles said he believed Whitman had wanted to wait two more minutes to begin firing, in order to begin during a class break when the wide malls around the tower would be jammed with students.

But he encountered a family of tourists and a receptionist and shot them to get his footlocker of weapons to the high deck.

The end came when Mr. Crum fired a rifle shot at Whitman "to let him know we were there. If he wanted to surrender he could. If not, he'd have to fight it out."

One policeman emptied his pistol and another fired twice with a shotgun to surprise Whitman from the opposite side. It was the shotgun that actually killed Whitman, Chief Miles said later. "One pellet went into his heart and another into his head."

Philadelphia Schools Struck by Teachers
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP).—The city's 15,000 public-school teachers struck today for the second time in four months after last-ditch talks failed to reach a contract agreement.

The strike, which came after the teachers' union said an offer of binding arbitration came too late, officially began at midnight Sunday. Picket lines were set up this morning at all 280 schools.

On the other hand, say Congress should pass social programs that would give more money to the poor, the aged and to schools and the like. Which position do you agree with more—holding down spending and taxes or spending more money for social programs?

	Holding Down Spending/Taxes	More Money for Social Programs	Un- dec.
NATIONAL	54%	39%	7%
Income:			
\$15,000 & over	58	39	3
\$10 - \$14,999	59	35	6
\$7 - \$9,999	65	34	11
\$5 - \$6,999	49	41	10
\$3 - \$4,999	49	41	10
Under \$3,000	44	43	7
Manual labor	54	39	7
Prof. & Business	58	36	8
Clerical & Sales	47	47	6
Farmers	68	24	8
18 - 29 years	48	47	5
30 - 49 years	63	35	6
50 & older	65	35	10
College background	53	43	4
High school	58	36	8
Grade school	49	41	10

Critics of Congress's record on spending say that the legislative body has failed to set realistic budgets for the various programs and has given little heed to total budget requirements.

Paul W. McCracken, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, warned recently that if congressional procedures are not strengthened "the inevitable result will be a growing loss of congressional influence on decisions about national priorities."

Congress has responded to the problem by creating a joint House-Senate committee and asking it to report by Feb. 28 its proposals for improving government controls over spending and receipts.

Police Fail to Find Snipers On New Orleans Hotel Roof

(Continued from Page 1)

snipers seemed in a nearly impregnable position.

The police gunners aboard the chopper concentrated their fire and finally ripped a hole in the windowless wall of the stairwell penthouse.

Then, on every pass, they aimed their AR-15 automatic rifles into the hole so that bullets ricocheted inside.

On each pass, the armored Sikorsky Chinook hovered about two minutes while they emptied clip after clip of 5.56-mm bullets—small but of high velocity—mixed with bright red streaks of tracers.

"I just don't see how they can survive those ricochets," said Frank Buras, one of the gunners.

A Better Shot
At one point last night, one of the snipers darted out of the stairway opening in the bunker to get a better shot at the helicopter. The gunners zeroed in on him. He tried to run, zigzagging across the roof, but was cut down by a fusillade of bullets.

"He darted out and aimed that big rifle, and the guys in the chopper ripped him up," said a police sharpshooter who was watching with binoculars from atop the nearby City Hall. "Even after he went down and sprawled on his back, you could see little chips of concrete jumping all around him from the incoming lead."

Each time the Sikorsky landed in a parking lot, two crewmen went over every inch of it with flashlights. After 20 passes they had found several bullet holes but no serious damage.

Police said they did not know the identity of the three men, who began their siege inside the hotel yesterday morning. A sharpshooter, watching the gunman's movements with a 30-power telescope, described them as black men, at least one with a goatee and bushy hair.

National Underground
There was only speculation about what prompted the shootings. Louisiana State Attorney General William Guste said he will ask for a federal investigation because "I am now convinced that there is an underground national suicidal group bent on creating terror in America."

However, police sources close to the investigation said the snipers have been identified as a gunman who wounded a police officer as he answered a burglar alarm New Year's Eve. The sources said that before beginning their siege at the hotel yesterday the gunman killed a writer who could identify them as the police assassins.

The source, who did not identify the snipers by name, said they drove a stolen car to the hotel after shooting a grocer to death. He said they set fire on the top floors of the hotel to divert police attention while they made their getaway.

However, he said, police chased them back up a parking ramp when they came down to retrieve their stolen auto, which police had staked out.

He said the snipers had been jailed in neighboring Jefferson Parish last week and in Dallas, Texas, a few days earlier both times on gun charges.

Yesterday a sniper had been erroneously reported killed by police fire from inside the hotel. Momentarily it was believed he was alone and that the shooting was over.

But all three gunmen soon opened fire again—and all were dead.

Still another firefight flared just before dawn when another pass overbore by the chopper, with policemen firing, forced one of the snipers down a stairwell—where three policemen were trying to get into firing range.

The three policemen were superficially wounded in the firefight before it was broken off.

Other policemen watching from nearby buildings reported that two surviving gunmen would run from their shelter and fire at the helicopter each time it pulled away. Those police said they could not fire at the snipers at that point for fear of hitting innocent people in other buildings beyond the hotel.

Fires Put Out
Fires, apparently set by the snipers, first drew firemen and police to the hotel before noon yesterday. Firemen were able to control the fires by midafternoon, despite harassment from the gunmen.

It was still undetermined whether any of the victims died as a result of the fires.

At least three died of gunshot wounds. All, but one of the six dead were found on the top floor of the hotel, where the fire was most serious. Most of the sniper fire also had come from the upper floors. The sixth body, clad in pajamas, was found in an air shaft.

At least nine of the injured were suffering from gunshot wounds, some of them critically injured.

One of three policemen shot to death was Louis Sirgo, deputy superintendent.

Mr. Sirgo, No. 2 man in the police department, was leading a contingent of officers down a 15th-floor hallway looking for a sniper when he was shot in the back and mortally wounded.

Patrolman Paul Perdue, one of the three policemen killed, was planning a birthday celebration for his wife last night.

City Disrupted
As the shooting continued, most of the city's business district was paralyzed. Streets were blocked around the hotel and police allowed no one through.

All persons who work in the downtown area, about 50 blocks square, were told by police to stay home today.

The transit system announced that all transportation facilities going into the business district would stop at the police-drawn perimeter which extends seven blocks from the hotel in three directions.

The snipers were using high-powered weapons, and even the new 50-story Shell Building five blocks from the hotel had holes in its 34th-floor windows.

Stamp Dealer Made \$150,000 On Autographs of Astronauts

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Jan. 8.—A West German stamp dealer says he made about \$150,000 on the sale of exclusive souvenir stamp sheets autographed by 20 U.S. astronauts, who received a total of \$55,000.

It is the second time around for Hermann W. Siegel, the stamp dealer, who last year also made \$150,000 from the sale of 99 Apollo-15 postal covers autographed on the moon by two astronauts.

Mr. Siegel confirmed the amounts of money and the details in a series of telephone calls and correspondence with the Los Angeles Times.

He said, "I think this is the first time that anybody can offer autographs of astronauts on stamps which have been issued for the same astronauts." He referred to sheets of stamps especially issued by some countries to commemorate a space flight.

"From 18 American astronauts I got 500 autographs each, and from two other astronauts 1,000 autographs each on such souvenir sheets," Mr. Siegel said.

"For instance, the autograph of Neil Armstrong is on the souvenir sheet of Belgium issued for Apollo-11."

Mr. Siegel obtained 1,000 autographs each from Mr. Armstrong and John Glenn—the superstars of U.S. manned spaceflight. Mr. Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth. Armstrong was the first human to set foot on the moon's surface.

"We are selling the complete collection (a set of 20) for 1,950 German marks (about \$600), including a special album," Mr. Siegel said.

The astronauts were paid \$5 for each autograph. Five gave the money to charity, but it is not known which five. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has refused to reveal the names or details of the incident, although officials said the astronauts still in the space program were "amused."

In another revelation of the growing traffic in stamps in the space program, a U.S. Navy rear admiral stated that commemorative stamps were affixed to approximately 400 Apollo-15 covers and canceled on the American carrier Okinawa on the day of splashdown.

"Neither the application of the stamps to the envelopes in question nor the cancellations were authorized by the Navy or the U.S. Postal Service. The actions were performed as a favor to the astronauts without Navy sanction," said Rear Adm. T.F. Dedman, assistant vice-chief of naval operations in Washington.

Los Angeles Times

U.S., Greece Sign Technical Pact Over Home Port

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Greece and the United States today signed a technical agreement covering the setting up of a home port for Sixth Fleet warships in the Athens area, an American spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the agreement, based on those drawn up in 1951, 1953 and 1956, involved the eventual stationing in Athens of an aircraft carrier task force.

Six U.S. destroyers have made Greece their home port since Sept. 1, 1972. They are anchored in the bay of Eleusis, 15 miles west of Athens, where a floating 25-million dock will be built for them.

The American spokesman said that a second phase of technical negotiations will be carried out in the near future for the settlement of outstanding details concerning an aircraft carrier and one hospital ship.

The identity of the carrier was not disclosed, but Navy sources said the hospital ship Sanctuary, the first Navy vessel with a mixed male and female crew, will be based in Athens.

Russians Launch Luna-21, First Probe of Moon in Year

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union shot an unmanned spacecraft, Luna-21, toward the moon today, the first Soviet moon probe in nearly a year.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a brief announcement about six hours after the 06:55 GMT launch time, said Luna-21 was functioning normally and would carry out "further scientific studies of the moon and near-moon space."

As usual, little information was given about the initial stages of the moon shot. The announcement did not say if Luna-21 would try to land as did the last moon venture, Luna-20 in February 1972.

Luna-20, after a five-day trip to the moon, landed near the Sea of Fertility and spent 37 1/2 hours drilling up soil samples. It returned to earth Feb. 25.

Like its predecessors, Luna-21 was sent into an earth orbit in a special moon launch satellite that then fired it out of earth orbit and toward the moon.

The Soviet moon probe got under way less than a month after the United States completed its manned lunar exploration program with Apollo-17. The United States has no plan to return to the moon in the foreseeable future.

Plans Unknown
Soviet plans are not known. Since the United States put the first man on the moon in 1969,

the Russians have stressed automatic devices for moon exploration—arguing that it is cheaper and safer.

Other recent shots in the Luna series included Luna-16 that brought back soil samples in 1970 and Luna-17 which landed the eight-wheeled Lunokhod moon rover in November 1970.

Luna-18 crashed in 1971 when it tried to land near the Sea of Fertility and Luna-19 made a photo reconnaissance mission, presumably to pinpoint landing sites.

Threat to Bomb Ship in Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A threat to blow up a British ship unless \$50,000 was handed over to an extortionist here appeared to have fizzled out tonight.

A spokesman for the British-owned P and O Shipping Line told a press conference that the explosion deadline had passed without any incidents being reported aboard the company's ships.

He also said no money had been handed over to the extortionist, who made the threat in a note received at the company's offices today. The extortionist did not name the ship and the company spokesman declined to indicate whether the firm had made any contact with him.

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FREDDY

PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS

The Lesser Risk...

The key to success in the peace talks in Paris lies not only in Hanoi, as the Nixon administration has asserted, but in the White House. The end of the long American involvement in Indochina requires a tough but inescapable decision—a decision to acknowledge at last that the United States cannot impose a political solution in Vietnam by any acceptable military means.

The best that any American leader could hope to salvage from this tragic error is the safe return of American troops and prisoners, leaving the Vietnamese to work out their own solution to an essentially Vietnamese problem. Although manifestly imperfect, the accord announced by Hanoi and confirmed by Kissinger last October fulfills these essential conditions. It obviously does not offer a firm foundation for a stable and lasting peace. But no amount of diplomacy could hope to clear up fundamental problems that

more than a decade of war has failed to solve.

There is undeniable danger of fresh outbreaks of civil strife in Vietnam—possibly even a Communist takeover in Saigon—which could provoke political repercussions in the United States. This potential threat to the President and his party is virtually eliminated, however, by the forthright position congressional Democrats have taken in favor of a solution that is essentially similar to the one negotiated by Mr. Kissinger in Paris last fall.

In any event, it is the duty of a President to place the national interest above personal political considerations. There can be no hope for peace in Indochina or honor for the United States until the administration—or Congress—has the courage to abandon frustrated violence for the lesser risk of an imperfect peace.

...As Others See Us

Oh, had some power the giftie give us
To see ourselves as others see us!
It was from monie a blunder free us
An' foolish notion.

—Robert Burns.

The image of the United States in the eyes of the world today—in the wake of President Nixon's intensive 12-day bombing attack against the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area of North Vietnam—is one that no American can regard with equanimity. From Stockholm to Sydney, from Turtle Bay to Tokyo, reports of the bombing have been received with horror and nearly universal condemnation. Just across the border, the Canadian House of Commons has voted unanimously to deplore the United States action.

The respected French newspaper *Le Monde* called the raids an "abomination" and likened them to the Nazi bombing of Guernica. Japan's largest circulation daily, normally friendly to the United States, described this country as a "blinded giant," adding that "nothing is more grotesque" than Washington's claim that the attacks were aimed at establishing peace. In Buenos Aires, the attacks were labelled "genocide."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations called in U.S. Ambassador Bush to voice his concern while at the Vatican. Pope Paul VI expressed "profound bitterness over the all too many victims that this long conflict has reaped in either camp, and particularly those who were sacrificed in the recent frightful exacerbation of hostilities."

Premier Olof Palme of Sweden, who compared the blitz against North Vietnam with Nazi massacres of World War II, and the new Labor prime minister of Australia, Gough Whitlam, were the most verbally unrestrained official critics of the American action. The diplomatic rebuffs they received from Washington could not stifle the widespread belief that their comments reflected the unexpressed feelings of many of this country's closest friends and allies abroad.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany maintained a diplomatic silence but he was quoted by friends as saying he found the bombing policy "disgusting and unfathomable." In Britain, the usually restrained Labor party leader Roy Jenkins, another strong friend of the United States, described the aerial assault as "one of the most cold-blooded actions in recent history." French officialdom discreetly muted its obvious disapproval in hope of preserving a useful mediating role in the revived negotiations, but President Pompidou criticized the bombing before a diplomatic gathering.

The cessation of bombing north of the 20th parallel and the resumption of peace talks offer the United States a chance to begin to redeem itself in the eyes of the profoundly disillusioned and embittered world. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. The implications of this worldwide censure extend far beyond Indochina, vitally affecting this country's ability to lead its allies and others toward the generation of peace that President Nixon has repeatedly promised.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ireland's New Year

There was only a small crowd gathered to boo and throw eggs at John Lynch when the Irish premier left a New York television studio after a broadcast interview. But tempers were heated despite the bitter cold, and, in a way, the scene typified the unhappy island as it enters 1973. Matters are not at crisis point either in the Republic of Ireland nor in that fraction of the United Kingdom to the north. But there is enough of bitterness, enough of violence, to show that a genuine reconciliation over the gulfs of history and doctrine is still far away.

Mr. Lynch had some words of hope for his American audience—hope in Ireland's economic future, now wedded to the Common Market, hope, even, for a united Ireland, now that the special position of the Catholic Church within the Republic's government has been ended by plebiscite. But he had words of caution, too, for those Americans who contribute, wittingly or not, to the Irish Republican Army.

Those of Irish heritage in America and their sympathetic or merely Anglophobic supporters are not likely to engage in Fenian raids into Canada to sustain the IRA today, or even give them the emotional and material backing accorded the fighters of the "troubles" of the 1920s. The United States has its own troubles, at home and abroad. Moreover, there is a greater consciousness now of the stubborn nature of the situation

in Northern Ireland, which, like those of Vietnam and the Middle East, are not likely to be solved by bombing, whether by massive fleets of B-52s, by punitive air strikes, or by guerrilla in crowded streets.

The simplistic goals of the IRA—an Ireland united by terror—would only substitute one minority for another, and by the nature of that union would assure that the minority would be wrathful and uncooperative. The dilemma of attempting to create political units that make economic, geographical and social sense out of the ethnic fragments left by past wars is one of the greatest problems in the world today. Marxism may see a class unity that cuts across all national boundaries, and assume that the forcible obliteration of class distinctions will make an entity. But the story of the world since the advent of the first successful Marxist revolutionary—Lenin—on its stage gives very little support to that view.

For Ireland, there can be no more confidence in the ability of the IRA to solve its problems than for the American blacks in that strange and terrible lunacy that snipers have inflicted on New Orleans. The healing process in the North must be a slow one, as John Lynch and his government fully realize. If that could be accepted by militants of both Catholic and Protestant persuasion, 1973 might yet bring the light of reason to a divided people.

International Opinion

EEC Commission's Good Start

The new commission of the European community has got off to a very good start. The sharing out of the portfolios of the members was accomplished cleanly and quickly. For this, the credit must go to the new president, François Xavier Ortoli. It is always a tricky business, cabinet-building, and nothing would have looked worse if a wrangle had ensued. The commission's basic task is to promote

agreement between the governments of the member states on community policies. Its effectiveness will depend first of all on how imaginatively it interprets the community's needs in the 1970s, and secondly on its success in enlisting public support for its work. The new commissioners have the talent to perform these roles and they will be in no doubt that both are necessary if the European ideal is to come alive again.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

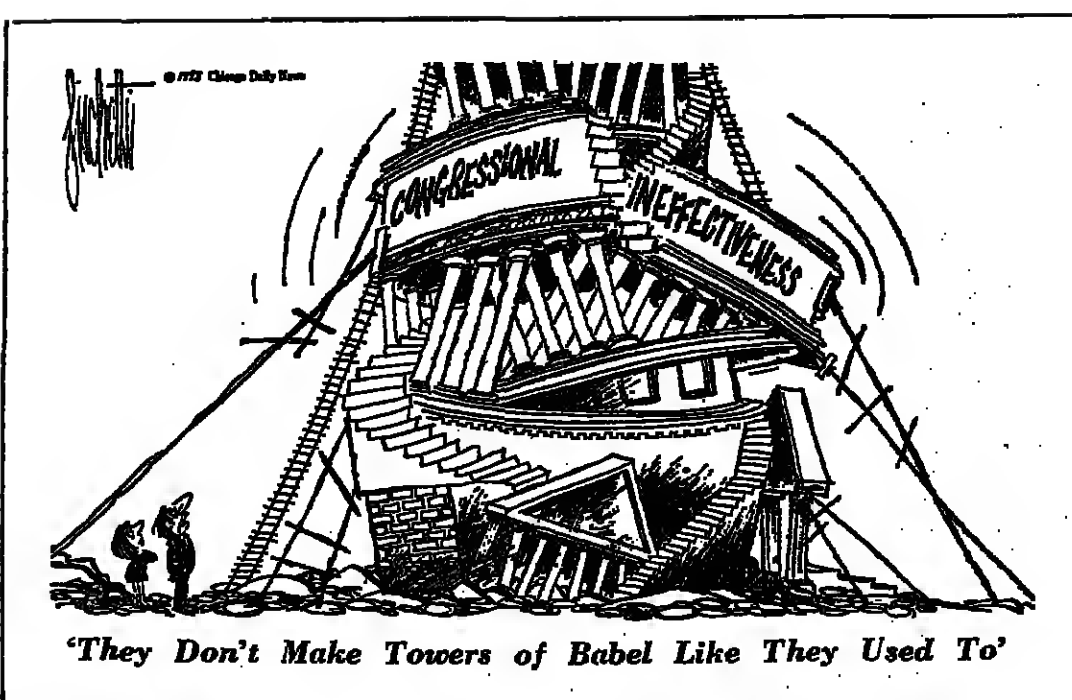
January 9, 1898

PARIS—A considerable amount of sceptical interest has been aroused by the statement that Dr. Schenk, professor in the Vienna University and president of the Embryological Institute of the Austrian capital, has succeeded in exercising efficient influences over animals and human beings so as to fix the sex of their children. The professor states that his theory is based on the nature of the food that is consumed by the female. Many professors disagree with the theory.

Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1923

WASHINGTON—As a result of three raids, the police are seeking the source of what is called "Embassy liquor," which is finding its way into bootleg channels from the diplomatic supplies at the capital. Lt. O.T. Davis, chief of the vice-squad, declares there are indications of an organized traffic in liquor reaching some of the embassies and that there is also evidence that certain attaches are parties to the traffic. The problem could turn into a diplomatic one.



The Soviet Union and Its Sphere

Détente With the West

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page. This is the concluding article.

MOSCOW—The news that the Soviet Union and United States had reached a general trade agreement caused a flutter of excitement and widespread satisfaction in Hungary.

The Hungarians regard the growth of Soviet-American trade as crucial to their own economic plans. They want closer economic relations with the West. Only if the Soviet Union moves away from economic isolationism in that same direction, the Hungarians reason, will they succeed. It's a small example of an important fact of life in the Communist empire: the region once accurately described as the Soviet bloc is now entwined in the intricate diplomatic maneuverings of this remarkable period in world history. Progress toward détente in Europe, toward Soviet-American cooperation, toward international economic interdependence—all will have ramifications on the Communist countries of East Europe.

The articles in this series have concentrated on developments inside the Communist countries, but their future evolution will be largely dependent on international diplomacy. The key to the future in Eastern Europe is Moscow's attitude and that is a diplomatic as well as a political question.

Czechs Invaded

The freshest recollection in this regard is the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, an event which seemed to prove that Moscow would tolerate no significant deviations among its dependents. The Czech invasion demoralized Eastern Europe's liberals, as well as the Soviet Union's.

But the surprising fact is that since the invasion, Soviet-style orthodoxy has weakened in Eastern Europe. Poland, East Germany and East Germany have moved farther away from Soviet models and exercised increasing independence. The liberalizing tendencies in Czech life have been obliterated, but the grim mood there has not spread to the other East European countries. On the contrary, changes of regime in Poland and East Germany since the Czech invasion have "cooled" the atmosphere in both countries.

Soviet policy has shifted since 1968. Many of the factors which probably contributed to the decision to invade Czechoslovakia are no longer operative. In 1968 the Berlin problem was still insoluble. Walter Ulbricht's East Germany was still the odd-man-out in European politics, the Americans had just decided to deploy an ABM system, and no arms control agreements were in sight. The patterns of cold-war dominoes were still in force.

Since then, the Soviet Union has negotiated and signed a non-aggression treaty with West Germany, the leading bogeyman of Soviet propaganda since World War II. The Berlin problem has been eased. Walter Ulbricht is gone, and the new East German regime is on the verge of rejoining universal diplomatic recognition. Rapprochement with the United States is under way and has already made great progress.

New Arrangements

The Soviet Union has sought new arrangements to achieve stability on its western flank and in Central Europe. Like the Western powers, Moscow has abandoned postwar policies of sought diplomatic reinforcement of the status quo. The Soviet leaders convey the impression that the old sense of siege, which dominated the foreign policy of Stalin and Khrushchev, may at last be lifting.

All this suits the East Europeans just fine. Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and Czechs all assume that a more relaxed international situation can only help them. "What we want to achieve," a senior Polish Communist said, "is a new relationship inside the Soviet camp—an atmosphere like the British Commonwealth." If relations among Communist states are ever to be so relaxed, a favorable international climate will be necessary.

The East European attitude toward a European security conference is revealing. In Washington and London, and at NATO headquarters in Brussels, it is often said that a security conference will only strengthen the

reference will only strengthen the Soviet hand in East Europe, by ratifying the postwar Soviet occupation of the region. From Bucharest to Prague, East Europeans disagree.

"You regard the security conference as the last page of an old chapter, the end of World War II," a Polish analyst observed. "For us it is the beginning of a new chapter—our first opportunity to deal with our fellow Europeans on an equal basis."

A Romanian editor agreed. "If a security conference will lead to a new all-European organization, he said, 'the Russians will find that their position is weakened, because that kind of organization would have to be based on the independence of its members.'"

The East Europeans are also genuinely interested (though they won't say so publicly at the security conference) in freer movement of people and ideas between the two halves of Europe. To this extent, their hopes for the security conference are closer to the Western countries' than to the Soviet Union's. This point of view does not account for Soviet enthusiasm for the same security conference, though some East Europeans think the Russians' eagerness to win recognition for East Germany (and for Germany's division) is what motivates them.

Soviet Presence

The issue that links NATO with the security conference—agreement on balanced troop reductions in Europe—seems not to concern many East Europeans. They are all accustomed to the presence of Soviet troops, which are based in every East European country except Bulgaria and Romania. The East Europeans assume that any reductions would be political, and would not change the political realities.

The East Europeans' eagerness for the security conference reveals that money and goods to help fulfill Edward Gierke's promises of a speedy improvement in the workers' lot.

Moscow also participated in the removal of its old ally and colleague Walter Ulbricht in East Germany, when Ulbricht's intransigence threatened successful completion of the Big Four Berlin agreement. Removing Ulbricht meant installing Erich Honecker, a reliable Communist but also a more modern and flexible man than his predecessor. Under Honecker's leadership, East Germany has voluntarily reduced purchases of Western technology to buy foreign tennis shoes and blue jeans to satisfy its consumers.

Taken together, Soviet moves since 1968 suggest an attempt to find new and more practical means of exercising ultimate control over the East European empire. The satellites have been expensive and troublesome.

international climate. Another example of Soviet intervention could shatter the delicate atmosphere of détente that now prevails in Europe.

But if that atmosphere grows into permanent arrangements—treaties, troop reductions and so on—then the long-range effects of détente could be the opposite. A real détente could undermine the West's sense of a Communist threat—the basis of American foreign policy since the Truman Doctrine. If that happens, Moscow might eventually feel that it has a freer hand in dealing with the satellites, and even with Yugoslavia and Western Europe on the assumption that the United States would be lulled into indifference by a general relaxation of tensions.

This second possibility is strictly hypothetical, however. It assumes permanently aggressive Soviet intentions, an assumption that cannot be proven in advance.

For the present, the East Europeans' independent dealings with the Western powers create a sensitive situation for the Soviet Union. The Russians want the Western powers to recognize and cooperate with Communist power in Eastern Europe, but they also want to retain ultimate control in the area.

For their part, the East Europeans are drawn naturally toward the West. Of all the peoples in the region, only the Bulgarians and some of the Yugoslavs regard themselves as Eastern people.

If this is a source of discomfort in Moscow, there is little evidence of it. In fact, the Russians have shown East Europe some of the same old pragmatism they have recently demonstrated in dealings with America and the West. This was clearest to December, 1970, when they stood carefully aside and let the Poles cope with their workers' revolt. Moscow came quickly to the new regime's assistance, offering money and goods to help fulfill Edward Gierke's promises of a speedy improvement in the workers' lot.

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Taken together, Soviet moves since 1968 suggest an attempt to find new and more practical means of exercising ultimate control over the East European empire. The satellites have been expensive and troublesome.

The Alternative?

But what is the alternative? Events since 1968 don't offer an answer to that question. The Czech invasion, in retrospect, had surprisingly little impact on the life of the other East European countries. These four years have been a time of great change and experimentation throughout the area. In Poland, Hungary and even East Germany, old-fashioned Communist ideology is losing ground to common sense. Exposure to the West has loosened. Economic reform is the most fashionable subject in the entire region.

The Soviet leaders face an extraordinarily tough situation. In 1970 rioting workers in Gdansk, Poland—whose main target was the Communist party office, which they succeeded in destroying—apparently proved that changes in Eastern Europe were required. The abolition of censorship and the ensuing challenge to the Communist monopoly of power in Czechoslovakia during 1968 proved (to the Russians) the dangers of that kind of reform.

The object of Soviet policy now must be to prevent both more riots and more Prague springs. Whether a visible middle ground exists remains to be shown.

The Limits of Power

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—In the Washington cliché, 1973 was to be the Year of Europe. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger would repair America's economic and strategic relations with its old allies. As a result of that intention, the President would likely make a grand tour of Western Europe himself.

But without the promised peace in Vietnam, that vision fades. The terror bombing of Hanoi has so outraged opinion in much of Europe that the idea of closer relations with the United States has no political attraction for its leaders; hardly any could now welcome a visit by Nixon or even readily assure his safety.

That is an example of the intangible considerations affecting Nixon's power to bring about the peace in Vietnam. There are limits to that power, practical ones; Nixon is learning them to his frustration as Lyndon Johnson did. The hope for a settlement must turn ultimately on such questions of power and how the two sides judge them. As Kissinger and Le Duc Tho renew their talks, it may be useful to try to get out the strengths that Kissinger takes into the conference room, and the weaknesses.

The military and economic strength of the United States is fundamental in the equation. The ships and planes are there and cannot be made to go away by any military act within Hanoi's power. American economic resources are sufficiently attractive to Moscow to have made her put pressure on Hanoi to settle, and the prospect of future U.S. aid is evidently a factor in the minds of the North Vietnamese.

The independent power of the President in the American system should never be underestimated. He is secure in office for four years, unlike a parliamentary leader, and the Constitution makes him commander-in-chief. The presidency has its mystique, and even congressmen opposed to particular exercises of power hesitate to do anything that might damage the office.

This President, moreover, is ready to use his power without any internal constraints of philosophical consistency or humanity. Whether one likes the idea or not, a negotiator has a certain leverage when the other side knows that his principal is a man who just could decide to lay an entire country waste one day in a temper tantrum—and no one say him nay.

Kissinger knows also that the public's memory for horrors is short. Propaganda works. Men who do not hesitate to lie their way out of bombing hospitals will have no difficulty in claiming credit for any peace terms reached, however distant from the claimed American goals. As the

Credibility Wounded

In the substance of the negotiations, Kissinger is at a disadvantage because his credibility was so wounded by Nixon's avowal of the terms he negotiated. He has been trying to persuade Hanoi for four years that the United States wants to get out, making a hard military bargain and leaving the politics to be settled. No one could conceivably believe that after Nixon's efforts to produce political terms in the agreed cease-fire.

The undoing of the O'Connell peace terms may have been especially damaging. Kissinger, willing to release American prisoners at once, without assured quid pro quo, in reliance on American good faith. But with that reliance now to be ill-advised, Hanoi may insist on specific American detentions before releasing men who are North Vietnamese only real assurance against Nixon policy of total extermination.

Finally, in the balance, strengths behind the negotiator cannot ignore the chance of the North Vietnamese, those who do not share views, have to recognize that they are a people of extraordinary determination and bravery. Daniel Berrigan was undoubtedly right when he said the other that "Americans are more apologetic about the war than the Vietnamese."

Letters

Double Standard?

Once upon a time there was in Vietnam a town named Anh Loc. For several weeks it was bombed by artillery. In that town there were men, children, women, schools, hospitals. To survive, those of the town who did not fight for its defense had to live in caves, underground. In the press, however, it was the assailants who were praised, and the troops who tried to relieve the town were chided and ridiculed.

Then another town in Vietnam was bombed from the air. And immediately, cries of barbarism were heard around the world. A deep interest in children and hospitals was displayed by people with known moral standards, such as Anthony Lewis (of the New York Times), Olof Palme, Whitlam of Australia and Brezhnev.

Why the difference? Very simple: one town was in South Vietnam, and the other in the North. And the people of the city of Anh Loc had committed the cardinal sin of our times; to oppose the new religion, Communism.

F. FONTAINE.
Addis Ababa.

For once one can agree with Anthony Lewis: "Human indifference in the face of cruelty in others is hardly a new phenomenon." (NYT, Dec. 28). He himself is a perfect example. He is quite indifferent to the murderous tactics of the Viet Cong, aided and abetted by the Hanoi regime, the Russians and the Chinese, which started the chain reaction in Vietnam. Nor does it ever occur to Mr. Lewis that it is entirely up to Hanoi to stop the bombing they object to: All they have to do is to withdraw their forces to where they belong, i.e. north of the Demilitarized Zone and out of Laos and Cambodia.

Since the only difference between the North and the South Vietnamese is the subjection of the former to Communism, Mr.

Lewis's blind prejudice in favor of inextinguishable others than by Communist sympathizers. According to Mr. Lewis, it is the victim who is guilty of resisting, and who should stop the fight by giving in. Just like the bourgeois who resist the vicious proletarians.

F. O. NANO.
Ca'n Vitor, Spain.

The Nivens

Naomi Barry (NYT, Jan. 4) gave a most flattering description of Drones, a restaurant in London.

She was also extremely flattering about one and mentioned the fact that I was one of the co-owners of the joint.

As you quickly pointed out your edition of Jan. 4, the Drones in question is my son's hope poor Miss Barry does feel badly about the slip-up. I really am, not at all. Any father who names his son after himself at worst, and at best, is asking trouble with a lifetime of lies and wrong messages.

For a few years it is not bad. "Big David" is not David. He has a nice cozy life. . . . but later it is a little bit of a disappointment.

—OLD David and YOUNG David.

Drones under the management of my son and his friends, everything that Miss Barry generously described. The Drones is especially carefully chosen. I for one hope that the selection is not the job of son.

The last time he paid us a visit he came home early one morning and opened the ice box. I found a search of a snack. Finding a large dish of chopped-up meat, polished off the lot and ready to bed.

When we informed him next day that he had eaten dog food he was unmoved and pronounced it quite delicious.

DAVID NIVEN.
Château d'Oex, Vaud, Switzerland.

مكمن السخنة

Management Conceded

Pentagon Admits Violating Law in Navy Over-Spending

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Department of Defense has conceded that the U.S. Navy had violated laws governing congressional appropriations of funds in three separate instances.

The Navy, struggling to control cost overruns on shipbuilding and aircraft programs, had, in effect, cost overruns of its own.

According to Navy and Defense Department documents, the Navy in 1969, 1971 and 1972 made \$127.6 million in illegal overpayments in wages, living allowances and travel pay to its officers and enlisted men.

The payments apparently covered legitimate expenses, but they exceeded levels authorized by Congress and were thus in violation of Title 31 of the United States Code. Anyone who "knowingly and willfully" violates the law could face a \$5,000 fine and two years in prison.

Laird's Report

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in a letter last month to House Speaker Carl Albert, said that the reports from the Navy "reveal no evidence that the violations were willful."

"They were caused by mismanagement, poor judgment, inadequate or non observance of procedures and controls and personnel turbulence associated with the Southeast Asia conflict," Mr. Laird said.

Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., who made the documents public, has written to the General Accounting Office and the Justice Department asking for an investigation of the matter.

The Navy said the problem did not become apparent until the 1972 fiscal year.

Probe Requested

Rep. Aspin, a former Defense Department budget analyst and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, first heard of the problem several months ago. He asked the General Accounting Office to investigate. They held off their study until the Department of Defense could concede its own investigation.

Mr. Laird's letter in late December, which also went to President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, said the problem was "marked" the end of the military investigation.

Last weekend, Rep. Aspin wrote Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst requesting that he look into possible criminal violations. An aide to Rep. Aspin said the congressman first heard of the matter in April when it came before the Appropriations Committee.

At that time, he said, Mr. Laird told the committee that it would take a few weeks to check it out.

Time to Check

"Apparently, they couldn't get their accounting system together well enough to figure out what happened until December," the aide said.

On Oct. 30, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., the chief of naval operations, wrote the controller of the Navy that "the prime deficiency was an inadequate financial management and control system... Correction of this deficiency... is a long-term proposition. It is receiving top management attention in the Navy but must be urgently pursued."

Departments and agencies often run into difficulties in staying within the funds granted them by Congress. When they reach their limits or are obviously going to need more money, they request special supplemental appropriations from Congress.

Amounts Involved

In this case, the Navy ran beyond the fund limits in the budget category called "military personnel, Navy," and failed to go back to Congress.

The amounts involved were \$37.1 million in 1972, \$82.6 million in 1971 and \$7.9 million in 1969.

Title 31 of the United States Code reads in part: "No officer or employee of the United States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create or authorize an obligation under any appropriation in excess of the amount available therein."

The law requires that the matter be brought to the attention of the director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress "immediately."

Royal Horses May Lose Right To Use a Pond

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Horses may soon be banned from London's last remaining horse pond.

The local borough council has asked for a health report on the pond at Hampstead Heath because it is used by model boat enthusiasts and children for paddling.

The pond is otherwise used once a week by the 111 horses of the King's Troop of Royal Horse Artillery. The commanding officer is unhappy at the prospect of losing a right dating back to 1804. An act of Parliament may be needed before the horses finally give way to children.

Swiss Snow Forecast: None For Weeks

BERN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

Prospects are dim for winter sports enthusiasts in Europe with no snow forecast for the next few weeks, the Swiss meteorological institute here said today.

The institute attributed the lack of snow throughout the winter to a large high-pressure zone stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea.

Swiss ski resorts have been hit badly. Skiers and tobogganists have had to go to resorts at 6,500 feet or higher to find snow. Even there it is most often thin and has been blown down to grass and rock.

Umberto Tupini, Leading Italian Politician, Dies

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Sen.

Umberto Tupini, 52, one of the leading fathers of the ruling Christian Democratic party, died here yesterday.

Mr. Tupini was among the early opponents of Fascism. He helped found the late Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democratic party in 1943 and served after the war as minister of justice, public works, bureau of statistics and tourism. He was mayor of Rome from 1956 to 1968.

Noni Phipps Schippers

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8 (AP).

Noni Phipps Schippers, 34, wife of the late Thomas Schippers, music director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, died Saturday.

She was a descendant of W. R. Hearst, former mayor of New York and founder of a shipping firm.

Joseph L. Stromme

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).

Joseph L. Stromme, 64, assistant secretary of war in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration before World War II, died Friday.

He helped found North American Aviation Corp. and Seversky Aircraft, which later became Bell Aircraft Corp.

Fred George Clark

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).

Fred George Clark, 82, founder of the American Economic Foundation and organizer of the Young Crusaders Movement that worked for repeal of prohibition, died yesterday.

He was moderator of the weekly BC radio show "Wake up America" from 1939 to 1946.

Fowler McCormick

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 8

AP.—Fowler McCormick, 74, a former president and board chairman of International Harvester, died Saturday.

He was president of the firm from 1941 to 1946 and board chairman from 1951 to 1958.

Drug Smuggling via Dutch Ports Denied by Police

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

Police in Rotterdam and Amsterdam have rejected allegations by two U.S. congressmen at heroin from Southeast Asia being smuggled to U.S. service in West Germany "primarily" through the two Dutch ports.

Inspector C. Eiberson, head of the narcotics section of the Rotterdam police, told reporters at night that the statement was a "wild allegation."

Reps. Robert Steele, R., Minn., and Morgan Murphy, D., said in Frankfurt Saturday that the smugglers are mostly Chinese, mainly seen through the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam supply drugs to the 185,000 American service in West Germany.

Inspector Eiberson said it might be heroin is smuggled via Rotterdam or Amsterdam, but it could also apply to the ports Antwerp and Bremen.

He added, "It is certain that the supply of heroin goes via the sea, but this is nothing new. The fact has been made public before. But there is nobody who can prove the smuggling."

Alzheimer to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Japan from Feb. 12 to 17. Foreign Ministry announced today.



Jean Haymes, of Coventry, England, after The Sneezes.

One Mighty Sneeze Gives Hearing To Girl, 22, Deaf Since Her Birth

COVENTRY, England, Jan. 8 (AP).

Jean Haymes gave one mighty sneeze—and ended a lifetime of almost total silence.

It cured the deafness she has had since birth and which doctors had said was incurable.

The sneeze exploded Saturday as she worked at her bench in an auto factory here. Suddenly, 22-year-old Jean could hear everything—so well she had to tear off her extra-sensitive hearing aid before the noise became unbearable.

She wept tears of joy and bounded around the plant hugging friends shouting, "I can hear! I can hear!"

"I couldn't believe it," said the bloude. "The first thing I did was phone my friend. He thought I was joking."

She's had to take tranquilizers all weekend to calm her down. She's even had trouble sleeping—the noise, even the sound of her own breathing, keeps her awake.

High State Courts Get Right To Reject Some Jury Findings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).

The Supreme Court today gave state appellate courts the constitutional right to overturn a jury's finding of fact in a civil suit.

The court acted in a brief order affirming a decision by a special three-judge federal panel in New Orleans, which upheld the practice under Louisiana law. The lower court held that the judicial re-examination of jury findings in civil cases does not violate the 14th Amendment guarantee of due process of law or the Seventh Amendment spelling out the right of trial by jury.

In other actions, the court: Declined to review the policy of the Texas Employment Commission which requires a pregnant woman to cease work two months before the expected date of delivery.

Army Spying: Refused to hear a second complaint about Army spying on civilians. Without comment, the justices rejected an appeal by the American Civil Liberties Union from a lower court's dismissal of a suit protesting the practice. The court acted similarly last term in a case originating in Washington, D.C.

Dismissed a challenge to a Virginia law which denies driving privileges for 10 years to habitual traffic offenders and subjects them to one year in prison for violations.

Allowed the merger of the Illinois Central and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroads, now known as the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. The merger had been protested by two competing lines.

Let stand a ruling by the California Court of Appeal that the state's flag desecration law was too broad and vague as to be unconstitutional.

Cleared the way for a Civil Service Commission hearing for A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who lost his Defense Department job after he testified at a congressional hearing on cost overruns on the C-5A cargo plane program.

The lower court ruling on the right of state appellate courts to reverse juries in civil suits was handed down March 1.

Lead Ingestion: The appeal dealt specifically with two state proceedings. One was a lawsuit by a mother against a New Orleans landlord on behalf of children she said were injured by ingesting lead from plaster which fell from the ceiling. The jury in New Orleans Parish Civil District Court awarded her \$117,500 in damages. But the Louisiana Supreme Court reversed it, saying, "We find the determination of facts supporting the judgment manifestly erroneous."

The second case was filed in

Finland Opens Diplomatic Ties To Two Germanys

HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (UPI).

Finland and West Germany signed here yesterday an agreement establishing full diplomatic relations. Yesterday was also the effective date of a similar agreement signed Dec. 8 by Finland and East Germany.

The agreement was signed by West German Ambassador Detlev Scheel and Finland's Ambassador Paul Gustafsson, who then exchanged toasts with champagne. Simultaneously the West German trade mission in Helsinki and Finland's mission in Bonn were upgraded to embassies.

Finland proposed to both German states on Sept. 10, 1971, a package deal to normalize relations. It suggested a treaty renouncing the use or threat of force and acceptance of Finnish neutrality. Finland said that the question of war reparations should be solved through negotiations. It has estimated wartime destruction by German troops at about \$78 billion.

Finland's Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen reported a lack of progress in Bonn-Helsinki negotiations on economic and legal questions. But he said Finland decided to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn since Finland will be the host country for the preparatory talks for a European security conference, and wants equal ties with both Germanys.

Premier Golda Meir agreed to a request from union leaders for a short additional period of grace for efforts to persuade the dockers at Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat to accept a 40.3 percent increase in their basic wage for the next two years, starting in April.

Cabinet sources warned that unless the go-slow action, which is reducing activity on Israeli docks to 25 percent of normal, were ended Wednesday, drastic countermeasures would be taken.

The Israeli cabinet today called on dockworkers to end their crippling, four-day slow-down strike or face drastic countermeasures.

The dockers' action is bringing citrus exports, Israel's principal foreign currency earner, to a virtual standstill. It is also curbing other trade. The dockers demand a 50 percent pay raise.

Japan Plans 25% Budget Rise; May Fuel Booming Economy

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (UPI).

The cabinet gave preliminary approval today to a highly expansionary national budget which seems certain to add fuel to an already booming Japanese economy.

Some businessmen, consumer group leaders and economic commentators said they feared that the sharply rising outlays—nearly 25 percent more than the original 1973 budget unveiled this time last year—may boost consumer price levels far beyond the 5.5 percent inflation in the government's forecast.

From the international point of view, a bit of domestic inflation here may help to ease the problem of a relatively undervalued yen without the official revaluation which Tokyo is so reluctant to consider.

Moreover, a vigorous domestic economy should provide a favorable climate for increased imports, potentially reducing Japan's big foreign trade surplus.

There is no doubt that international considerations were among the major factors behind the decision to increase the budget sharply. Another important factor appeared to be recent political promises by Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his ruling Liberal Democratic party to increase spending on public welfare programs.

Uganda Ready To Talk Paying For British Firms

KAMPALA, Jan. 8 (AP).

President Idi Amin told diplomats here that Uganda is ready to open talks with Britain on the payment of compensation for British-owned firms which have been taken over by the state.

Uganda radio said today.

Speaking at a reception last night, Gen. Amin said that Uganda was "available for talks at government level on pertinent matters."

He added, however: "It took the British about 100 years to establish themselves in Uganda, and there is no reason why Uganda should rush the question of compensation."

"Uganda should be given time to look carefully into what the British did in 100 years," Gen. Amin said he was "not against the British," and that he was "doing everything to keep their morale high, now that their quarrels were over."

The panel in a 2-to-1 decision held that the guarantee of "due process of law" does not require states to follow the Seventh Amendment, which applies to federal trials. The amendment says: "In suits at common law... the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States."

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I'm Marisa. Fly me the easier way to the Sunshine States of America.

A lot of people think a trip from Europe to the States has to mean a trip through congested New York. But there's a better way. I'll fly you from London to Miami. I fly nonstop every day.

And in Miami, I've got great connections across the Sunshine States of America. Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California. Even the Caribbean. And Latin America.

Fly me.

Fly Marisa. Fly National Airlines.

London: 81 Piccadilly, W.1. (01-629 8272); Paris: 102 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8. (225 6475/256 2577); Frankfurt: Wiesenhüttenstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main. (232 101); Rome: Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00184. (478-030). National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, UATP, and cash.

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International Issues Involved

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There is no doubt that international considerations were among the major factors behind the decision to increase the budget sharply. Another important factor appeared to be recent political promises by Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his ruling Liberal Democratic party to increase spending on public welfare programs.

Uganda Ready To Talk Paying For British Firms

KAMPALA, Jan. 8 (AP).

President Idi Amin told diplomats here that Uganda is ready to open talks with Britain on the payment of compensation for British-owned firms which have been taken over by the state.

Uganda radio said today.

Speaking at a reception last night, Gen. Amin said that Uganda was "available for talks at government level on pertinent matters."

He added, however: "It took the British about 100 years to establish themselves in Uganda, and there is no reason why Uganda should rush the question of compensation."

"Uganda should be given time to look carefully into what the British did in 100 years," Gen. Amin said he was "not against the British," and that he was "doing everything to keep their morale high, now that their quarrels were over."

The panel in a 2-to-1 decision held that the guarantee of "due process of law" does not require states to follow the Seventh Amendment, which applies to federal trials. The amendment says: "In suits at common law... the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States."

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Weavers of Benares: Famed and Still Poor

BENARES, India (NYT)—The children of the weavers of this ancient Hindu city have no time to play. They do not go to school. All day, often far into the night, they sit at the family looms assisting the elders in weaving exquisitely patterned silk saris.

The multicolored brocade saris of Benares are famous throughout the world. Highly priced, they adorn the rich and the fashionable in India and abroad. In Benares, the 3,000-year-old city that abounds in Hindu temples and pilgrims who come here to wash away their sins in the holy Ganges River, the sari makers are all Moslems, living in perpetual poverty and misery.

The 10,000 weaving families,

each having 10 members and two looms on the average, are bunched together in an overcrowded district in the center of the city. Their ramshackle homes are more than 100 years old.

Early Apprenticeship

Women and girls dye and wind the fine silk yarn bought from the local Bengali Hindu merchants, who in turn buy back the finished products. Men and boys work at the ancient loom with infinite patience.

The boys are initiated into the trade from the age of 5. Their services are indispensable for they must assist the elders in passing the spools of many-colored threads through the fabric as it is woven.

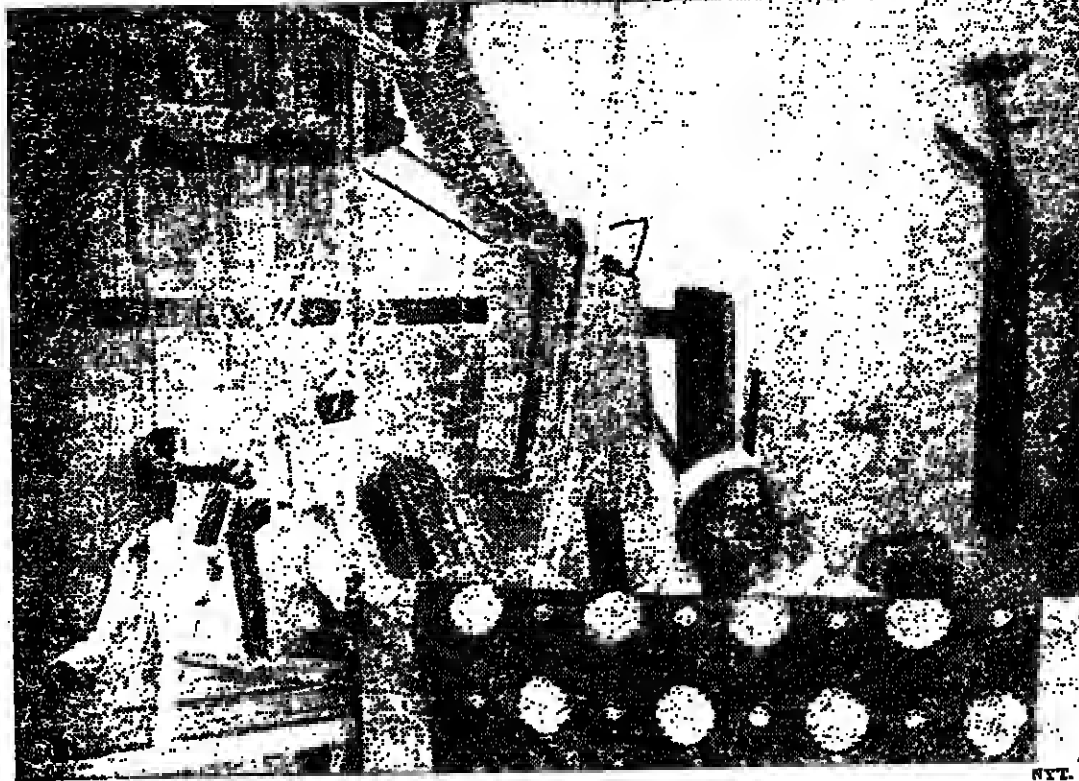
For all the teamwork and patience, the returns are low.

"It takes 10 days to make a sari," said Rahmatullah, a 50-year-old Moslem, who has 12 members in his family, including seven children. "I never make more than 40 rupees (\$5.50) on each sari."

He owns three looms, but because of the short supply of silk yarn—which comes all the way from Bangalore in south India—and the fluctuating demand, he manages to sell two saris a month. That means his annual income never exceeds 1,000 rupees (\$133) or about 80 rupees per person, roughly one-seventh of the per capita income in India.

"I own my house and the looms but can't afford repairs," Mr. Rahmatullah said. "And it's Ramadan (a holiday of penance) for us the year round because we eat only once a day and fast the rest of the time. That's all I can afford."

Most other weavers are even worse off, and many, not owning a loom, work for low daily wages. The saris, however, sell for \$70



Rahmatullah, head of a family of weavers, and a sari it took 10 days to make.

apiece in New Delhi or Bombay and fetch three times that amount when sold in New York or Paris. Traders and exporters make huge profits.

In Benares, the main bazaar is situated in the alleys of the local Hindu temple and Moslems are not permitted to hire space there. Attempts by the weavers to organize themselves into cooperatives so that they can be their own sellers have been frustrated by middlemen who, posing as weavers, got into the cooperatives and kept out the actual weavers.

Because it is a family business, no factory laws or government wage or social security protection is available to the weavers. Most are at the mercy of the traders, who pay the minimum for a task that has taken days. At the same time, they keep pushing up the

prices of the silk yarn, narrowing the profit margins for the weavers.

Living is becoming more and more difficult as the prices of grain and other essentials keep soaring. Expanding families add to the poverty. Only pride in this traditional profession, which dates back more than 1,000 years, and ignorance of any other trade keeps the weavers sticking to their looms.

The weaver who displays the best skill is held in high esteem in this community.

Ahmed Shah, a 70-year-old weaver who has 14 sons and grandchildren, specializes in intricately patterned gold and silver brocades. He is hired by a trader who pays 200 rupees (\$26) for each sari he makes. But Mr. Shah takes two months to com-

plete a single piece and as such he is worse off than his faster but less-skilled competitors.

"I have been in this profession as long as I can remember," said Mr. Shah. "Money never mattered the best craftsmanship medal by the New Delhi government."

A photograph of him receiving the award from the late President Zakir Husain is proudly displayed on a wall opposite to where he sits.

"But one cannot live on pride alone," said Mohammed Isar, a 30-year-old weaver who said he would gladly give up this profession for any other better paying job.

"The tragedy is," he said, "none of us knows any other trade and even if we knew, where is the job in this country?"

Fashion: French Expert Views the Enlarged EEC

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Common Market has been good for the French fashion business and the addition of three countries should help even more.

That is the point of view of Jacques Rouet, who has steered the financial destinies of the Dior empire since its start. Mr. Rouet, of course, was speaking for the couture world in general and the house of Dior in particular. He admitted that things might be different with lower-priced markets.

"But as far as we are concerned," he said, "the EEC was a blessing both to our house and our profession. It gave us a market three times the size of France and a chance to take a solid commercial position."

As for couture itself, which is in a critical position, "without the EEC, it would be worse," Mr. Rouet pointed out. In the world of ready-to-wear, the EEC has made itself felt.

"Remember," he said, "only 15 years ago, the French had no ready-to-wear to speak of. Now, its sales is a clear-cut success. This has been greatly facilitated by the EEC, which tore down customs and provincialism."

"Couture ready-to-wear also gained from the EEC," he added. "We had nothing until 1967. Then things went very fast. The EEC was a great help to us because our ready-to-wear is high-priced. Had we had only France,

we would have been tied down to a small, limited market. Now, we are able to expand."

Among EEC countries, Italy is the best market, Mr. Rouet said, "because the Italians haven't caught up with quality ready-to-wear yet." He pointed out that "Italian women love to dress and don't mind spending money on clothes."

Mr. Rouet also made clear that a Dior ready-to-wear dress costs the same in Düsseldorf, Milan or Paris. "We couldn't take the chance of a customer finding out that the same dress is priced differently in two EEC countries," he said. Ironically, the best buys in Europe turn out to be in Switzerland, which does not belong to the EEC but has very low duty, oddly calculated on weight. This explains why the same merchandise might be 3 to 4 percent less in Geneva," Mr. Rouet said.

The entry of England, Denmark and Ireland into the EEC does not put those countries on quite the same level as the other six. Not yet. "It will be five years before those countries are fully integrated," Mr. Rouet said. "As of April 73, customs will be cut by 20 percent. Then, every year, for the next four years, another 20 percent cut will go into effect as of Jan. 1, until 1977, when these countries will be in the same position as the other six."

Mr. Rouet admitted that the fashion struggle might be harder in lower-priced markets. "The British, who are very strong on mass ready-to-wear, are certainly going to try to flood the European market. But then, the same is true of the Dutch and the Germans."

English Clothes

The British are entering the EEC at a favorable time. Fashion has been moving towards a classic look, which means that cashmere, camel's hair and every thing tweed stand high in the public taste. Burberry and Jaeger already have a strong snob appeal and now firms like the Richard Shops are banking heavily on European outlets.

There are Richard Shops branches in the commercial centers of Vézily and Belle Epine, on the outskirts of Paris.

They are reportedly already so successful that there will soon be five more branches in the French

provinces and in two other Common Market countries.

Mr. Rouet points out that the EEC has made life easier all around. "Dealing with retailers in Milan or Florence is the same as dealing with retailers in Nevers and Marseilles," he said.

"They all have the same problems. The EEC has made distribution simpler and communications are so good we have no problem with orders."

And what about taste? Could it be that the EEC has meant a leveling of European taste by cutting down barriers among countries? Mr. Rouet feels that this is also to the good.

"Besides," he pointed out, "remember that the great designers such as Balenciaga and Dior never stayed in one place. They were traveling all the time and never had a parochial view of fashion."

Israeli Campaign to Abolish Theater Censorship

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM (NYT)—A campaign to abolish governmental censorship of the theater has been launched by 145 of Israel's leading writers and intellectuals. Their drive comes in the wake of the banning of a controversial play that satirizes the Israeli establishment.

The campaign picked up an influential ally last month when Yigal Alon, the deputy premier and minister of education and culture, came out publicly against theater censorship and formally proposed its abolition.

After losing an initial round in a cabinet subcommittee, Mr. Alon has taken the issue to the full cabinet, which is scheduled to debate it soon.

The play that launched the controversy is a satirical review entitled "Jesus, As Seen by His Friends," by Amos Kenan, a well-known actor, playwright and newspaper columnist.

It was closed after seven performances in a small, experimental theater in Tel Aviv by the government's board of film and theater censorship, which must approve all films and plays produced in Israel.

The 19-member board is a legacy from the British, who first introduced censorship of plays in Palestine in 1927. Its members are bureaucrats, academics and professionals who serve without pay.

In its decision, the board voted unanimously to stop the Kenan play on the ground that it was "insulting and degrading to religious beliefs in general and the Christian community in particular."

It also found the play offensive to the feelings of the parents of slain Israeli soldiers and contended that its obscene language and gestures violated accepted moral standards. Protesters that his play was a commentary on modern Israel, Mr. Kenan appealed to the Supreme Court. After lengthy consideration, the court upheld the board.

commentary on modern Israel, Mr. Kenan appealed to the Supreme Court. After lengthy consideration, the court upheld the board.

Second Case

The decision shamed the intellectual community here since it was only the second time in the history of the nation that a play had been banned in its entirety. The first was a British drama that was closed in 1971 on the ground of excessive violence.

"The ban reminded a lot of people who had almost forgotten that we still have artistic censorship in Israel," said Jesse Weinberg, the director of Tel Aviv's respected Camed Theater who is one of the leaders of the abolitionist campaign.

Critics and columnists denounced the decision as hypocrisy, contending that the board members' real objections had been to the play's political and social commentary, not the religious allusions.

Despite the title, and the fact that the central figure is a man on a cross, the target of Kenan's frequently savage satire is obviously Israeli society. It mocks the widespread admiration here of the military and ridicules the government's policies in the occupied Arab territories.

One Sketch

In one sketch, an Israeli housewife praises the efficiency of the army.

"We have a lot to learn from the army. Yesterday, I noticed that my maid doesn't dust the table properly. So I called in the army. It's a real delight to see how they rub."

"My husband turned out to be inefficient too. So I called in the army. Everything is more efficient since the army has taken control. The synagogues are more efficient. The Dead Sea is more efficient. The Walling Wall is more efficient. What pleases me the most is that the army has

WAVERLEY ROOT

The World Travels of Caraway

By Waverley Root

CARAWAY, also spelled caraway, is often described as having originated in the warm countries of the Orient. It is true that its name is Oriental. The 17th-century French apothecary Nicolas Lemery said it came from Caria in Asia Minor, but he was no etymologist. The word seems to have entered European languages from the Arabic *karaway*, which became *carri* in medieval Latin; successively *karri* (14th century) and *carri* in French; and, also successively, *carri*, *carway* and finally *caraway* in Middle English. The ancestor of all these words may have been the Persian *karaway*. Caraway is frequently confused with cumin, especially in French, where restaurants regularly list *Munster cheese with cumin* (*Cuminum cuminum*) and then bring it on covered with *carri* (*Carum carri*), which is caraway.

The language "in which a plant has originally been named is often an important clue to its origin, so the assumptions concerning the word "caraway" though they are admittedly no more than hypotheses, might seem reasonable evidence in support of the theory that caraway comes originally from the Persian or Arabian Orient. There is, however, one indication sorer than etymology of the place of origin of a species—the area where it is found wild. In the case of caraway, this is not the warm territory of the Arabs but the cool habitat of Central and Northern Europe: in the temperate climate of France, it grows wild at cool altitudes in the Vosges mountains (caraway is sometimes called *Vosges anise* in French, and also *faux anise*) and in the Alps (mountain cumin is another French name for caraway—and, confusingly, for skirret, which is no relation, as well).

Cooler Climate

If this is its native territory, how does it happen that it is known by an Arabic name in Europe? One possibility is that caraway, though available, was not utilized during the early medieval period when food was drab, tasteless and unseasoned, but returned to cooking when the Crusaders, arriving from an Orient which had always appreciated spices, revived interest in them by importing new seasonings along with them one which was originally Europe's own, but had acquired an Arabic name when it reached the Middle East. (There is also a theory that *karaway* is not a native Arabic word at all, since it does not seem quite to fit into Arabic patterns, but was adopted from some other language, for instance from the Greek *karawa*.)

When we first encounter caraway, it is indeed in a cooler climate than that of the Mediterranean basin where cumin was flourishing at the same time. Caraway seeds have been found in the remains of Neolithic lake villages built on piles over the water in Switzerland; it seems that prehistoric man was already cultivating caraway, though the possibility remains open that he only gathered the seeds of wild plants (what we call caraway seeds, incidentally, are biologically the fruit, or, more exactly, half the fruit, which consists of two "seeds" stuck together, a morphology shared by cumin).

Despite the northern origin of caraway, the ancient Romans knew it; after all, they imported it from the same Vosges mountains where caraway grew, and caraway was easier to transport than thyme. The "caraway" they imported from Ethiopia was probably cumin, but that which they received from the mountains of Galicia may very well have been real caraway; and there were no doubt caraway seeds in some of the sausage they imported from Gaul, for the Celts were undoubtedly fond of caraway. However, the Romans do not appear to have made much use of it, cumin being handier.

Some Roman uses of "caraway," nevertheless, seem to point to *Carum carri* rather than to *Cuminum cuminum*. For instance, the Romans chewed "caraway" seeds to mask bad breath, especially that which resulted from overdrinking; the crisp seeds of genuine caraway seem better adapted for chewing than the less resistant fruits of cumin. The Romans also ate "caraway" roots: those of *Carum carri* lend themselves better to

this use; indeed caraway roots are still eaten today in some countries, but cumin roots, so far as I know, are not. Julius Caesar reported the eating of caraway root (*chara*) by the soldiers of Valerius, who had exhausted their rations and were thus saved from starvation; but the Romans ate the roots even when circumstances were less dire—after all, caraway is a relative of the carrot.

By Shakespeare's time, caraway seeds had become a treat in England. "Nay, you shall see my orchard," Justice Shallow says to Falstaff, "where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of caraways." This was definitely caraway, not cumin, for England knew the difference: in the King James Bible, roughly of the same period, the word used is always "cumin," which is indeed what the scriptural seed was. It must have been from a later period, since the potato was not yet believed to be a vegetable in England, that one of the rare gastronomic traditions of Oxford dates—that of serving baked potatoes with a caraway-flavored sauce; caraway also flavored York bismut, duplicated in Germany as *karri bismut*, a word which seems to have disappeared from modern German.

Caraway has been valued throughout the ages as a medicine. Asius the Byzantine and the Arab Ibn el Battha both mentioned it as a remedy for flatulence. In the Middle Ages it was one of the "four major hot seeds," which meant carminative ones, whether the four were considered to be anise, coriander, fennel and caraway as some pharmacists held, or coriander, fennel, caraway and cumin, which was the opinion of others.

The medical virtues of caraway are still recognized today. It is esteemed as an arouser of the appetite, an aid to sluggish digestion, a decrier of flatulence, a vermifuge, a remedy for infantile colic, a reducer of fever, and a help in aerophagia; and it has the advantage over anise and fennel, credited with many of the same properties, of stimulating urination as well. It is administered in pharmaceutical preparations by the inclusion in the oil of its distilled essential oil, of which the active element is carvone, and in home medicine by infusions made by steeping the seeds in boiling water.

Today's Crops

Today caraway grows wild in Northern and Central Europe and Asia, and has become naturalized on uncultivated land in England and in North America, from Newfoundland to Colorado. It is cultivated in the area of its origin (that is to say, Northern and Central Europe, with Holland as the most important producer), in Morocco, and in southern England: it is richest in essential oil in its native area. It is this oil which accounts for its spicy aromatic taste, which is therefore best brought out when the seeds are bruised to let the oil escape, which is true also for cumin.

The roots, which recall salsify, are eaten in northern Germany and Scandinavia. The young leaves and stems of the plant's first-year growth, picked before the stalks begin to lengthen, have a sharp piquant flavor, and are used in marinating liquids, eaten as salads. In Norway, where the tender young sprouts are all but dissolved in the thick, heavy soups in which they are included, Strasbourg sausage and German Knackwurst, of mixed pork and beef, are seasoned with caraway and garlic, smoked, and cooked just before serving. Besides being used in sausage, the seeds turn up chiefly in dishes of the cabbage family (Danish cabbage, Norwegian, German or Alsatian sauerkraut; Italian *carrot-cappucci agrodolce*, Brussels sprouts in carrot and onion sauce); in bread, cookies, cakes or candy, especially in Germany, Hungary and the Caucasus (in cheese (American Gouda), or on it (Alsatian *Käsestollen*, Norwegian *lystost*, Dutch *Leiden*); as seasonings in stews, meat and salads; and to provide "flavor in eau de vie (Kummel, and some types of vodka and aquavit).

(© 1972 by Waverley Root; from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: A Informal Dictionary.")

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Bollingen Poetry Prize Awarded to Paul Merrill

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The Bollingen Prize in Poetry, one of the prestigious literary awards in the nation and sometimes a controversial one, was awarded today to James Merrill, a poet with a considerable reputation among readers of poetry but not well known otherwise. It carries with it a cash stipend of \$5,000.

The announcement was made in New Haven by the Yale University Library, which administers the prize. Given every two years, the award was established in 1948 by Paul Mellon through the Bollingen Foundation, named after the Swiss home of the psychoanalyst Carl Jung. It was originally administered by the Bollingen Foundation, but after the controversy stirred by the awarding of the prize to Ezra Pound in 1949, handling of the prize was given to the Yale Library.

The prize was given to the 45-year-old Mr. Merrill by a committee consisting of the poets May Swenson and Anthony Hecht and Louis L. Martz, Sterling professor of English at Yale. They cited the poet for his "wit and insight in

language, his exceptional craft, his ability to enter into personalities other than his own, and his sustained vitality shown in five volumes over the past half-dozen years, including "Braving the Elements" (1970).

At his home in Athens, Greece, Mr. Merrill described his reaction as one of "depressed elation."

"It is always a great pleasure and a great honor to be named," he explained, "but then there is the other feeling: that whenever you are recognized, you are being looked upstairs."

Mr. Merrill was born in New York City, attended Lawrenceville and Amherst and was a poet in the infantry in 1944-45. His talents were recognized while he was still an undergraduate at Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1947, summa cum laude and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He had already been published in Poetry (Chicago) and in the Kenyon Review.

His first book, "First Poems," was issued in 1961 and was praised for its formal finish, the use of traditional elements and for the world of elegance it reflected.

EUGENE ISTOMIN

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Investments
Down 10% in
Britain in '72Government Sees
This Year, in '74

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The government's latest survey of investment intentions shows a sharp drop in 1972, but a rise in 1973 and 1974, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

The survey, which is the latest of a series of surveys of investment intentions, shows that the government's latest survey of investment intentions shows a sharp drop in 1972, but a rise in 1973 and 1974, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

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Economists See Big '73
U.K. Payments Deficit

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Britain faces a staggering £1 billion balance-of-payments deficit and a tight credit squeeze this year, according to a survey of economists, which also predicts a major crisis would be to hold down personal spending and cut back the planned 8 percent standard of living growth rate to a quarter.

The report said the only way the government could come close to preventing a major crisis would be to hold down personal spending and cut back the planned 8 percent standard of living growth rate to a quarter.

Only that way, it added, would there be enough resources left to get anywhere near balancing the trade gap—providing there was a massive stimulation of exports.

A More Optimistic View
A more optimistic counterview came from Frank Pash, one of Britain's most distinguished economists, who said the country is on the threshold of "by far the fastest period of sustained growth in its history."

His forecast, in the Lloyd's Bank quarterly review, echoed the belief of the government's own economic experts.

Mr. Pash, emeritus professor of economics at London University, said Britain's growth target of 5 percent a year should be sustainable for the next three years and perhaps indefinitely.

He said the main threat to sustained growth was inflation "caused by the use of organized labor of its monopoly power."

Productivity Stagnated
Stressing that productivity and exports had virtually stagnated, the bulletin said exports would have to be beefed up by a hefty amount, 10 percent over the next five years if Britain hoped to ward off a major catastrophe.

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Executives' Hardship Pay
Reappraised

Study Shows Most U.S. Firms Still Pay It

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Extra compensation is still the rule for U.S. business executives in foreign countries, although there is some debate whether it is necessary.

The pros and cons of premiums and allowances for foreign-based executives are the subject of a survey just released by the Conference Board, a non-profit business research organization.

The study, covering 287 of the largest U.S.-based international companies, showed that 84 percent pay a financial premium to overseas executives, and 61 percent provide a cost-of-living allowance in addition to salaries.

Psychological Discomforts
The majority also pay other extras in the form of housing allowances, reimbursements for income tax payments and insurance and retirement plans, explaining that financial aid was needed because foreign service entailed both physical and psychological discomforts and hardships.

These companies also said that executives not only expected but frequently demanded the extras before signing up for an overseas assignment.

Hardship Allowances
Burton W. Teague, a senior specialist in management research at the Board, who prepared the survey, noted in an interview that many companies used to refer to the premiums they paid as hardship allowances. "This concept will disappear more and more as hardship areas disappear," he said.

In the survey, Mr. Teague said that opponents of the foreign-service premium argue that while it may have been necessary decades ago, very few foreign assignments involve severe hardships today.

"Modern technology, they point out, has brought virtually all of the comforts, health safeguards and conveniences of urban America to the jungles of Sumatra and the deserts of Arabia."

Personal Risk
"As for personal risk a man is safer in Central Africa than in New York's Central Park, they say."

In addition, the survey notes, opponents ask whether a man can have the initiative required for a foreign assignment if he refuses the challenge because there is no premium.

The questioning notwithstanding, the survey found that 72 percent of the companies provide their overseas executives with either housing or special housing allowances, and some companies also extend these benefits to local nationals.

Among other findings were the following: 73 percent of the companies provide bonus and incentive plans for executives sent abroad; 70 percent reimburse U.S. nationals for income-tax payments that exceed U.S. levels; 96 percent provide some form of insurance; and 90 percent have a retirement plan for some of their overseas employees; 88 percent offer annual or biannual home leave.

The officials view it as a priority of national security in terms of energy resources to retain at least a skeleton of the once proud Ruhr coal industry. Bonn officials say that it would be economically unwise to take radical steps that would alter the structure and traditions of the Ruhr region overnight.

In his letter to the government, Mr. Sohl said Thyssen would either take back its share of the Ruhr mines and close them or give up its 7.5 million-ton coal requirement from the consortium—which as a means of obtaining access to cheap imported coking coal.

The government position is that Thyssen's contract with the Ruhr consortium prevents either step. It interprets Mr. Sohl's demand as pressure to increase Bonn's subsidies for the coking coal industry.

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a—Restated.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Introduces Flexible Hours

Fiat will introduce flexible working hours for 25,000 white-collar employees in Turin. From Feb. 1, workers will be permitted to start at any time between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., to take a daily break of from one to two and a half hours and leave between 5:00 and 7:00 p.m. after working eight hours. The measure is aimed at improving labor relations and specifically at cutting down absenteeism. The company has been experimenting with such a scheme for several months. The system is at present in operation for some 9,000 workers. A worker must choose a schedule and stick to it for at least a week at a time. Fiat found that female employees generally come to work later and take longer lunch hours, since tradition insists they prepare breakfast and lunch at home for their families. Young men, on the contrary, prefer to come to work early, take a short lunch hour and leave earlier when there is still some daylight.

U.S. Puts Special Duty on Michelin

The U.S. Treasury has imposed special "countervailing duties" on imports of tires from a plant in Canada of the French-owned Michelin company. The basis for the special duties, the Treasury says, is a series of tax and other benefits offered to the new tire plant, which is located in Nova Scotia, a relatively depressed area. It is the first time that the countervailing duty law has been used to offset such foreign subsidies. The special duty to apply this year was estimated at 8.6 percent of the factory price. Imports from the Nova Scotia plant into the United States, which began in late 1971, were about \$9 million last year. The tires concerned are known as X-radial steel belted tires.

Dresdner Bank Opens in London

Dresdner Bank has upgraded its representative office in London to a full-scale branch, becoming the first West German bank to do so since World War I. The change symbolizes both the new "outward look" in German banking, whose international operations had been severely restricted after each world war, and the enhanced importance of London as a financial center now that German banks are expected to also open London branches. The formal opening of Deutsche Bank, for instance, is scheduled for next week.

GM Share of U.S. Market Slips

General Motors Corp. share of U.S. passenger car sales slipped in 1972, while the three other domestic manufacturers increased their shares. GM took 51.7 percent of the market, compared with 53.6 percent in 1971. Ford increased its share to 28.6 from 27.4 percent. Chrysler went to 16.3 from 18 percent and American Motors moved to 3.4 from 3 percent. Sales of imported cars reached 1.6 million in 1972 and the foreign-made cars accounted for one of seven new-car sales, with Volkswagen, the leading seller, followed by Toyota and Nissan. Volkswagen's sales fell by 7 percent in 1972, compared to a 10 percent drop in 1971. It sold 485,616 cars in the United States last year for a 4.5 percent share of the market, against 523,655 in 1971 and more than 577,000 in 1970.

Virtually All Analysts Agree

Crystal Ball Gazers Bullish on NYSE

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—It is the time of year for crystal ball gazing on Wall Street. While the Dow Jones industrial average is rocketing ahead last week, some of the seers were asked to climb out on limbs and predict where the Dow would peak this year and where it would be when 1973 rolls to a close. At this point the prognosis is bullish. Virtually everybody believes the market will move higher. And, of course, that is because the experts start to get nervous when everybody is thinking alike.

Optimism Prevails

Nevertheless, there was no doubt early last week that the market's momentum was upward. In fact, its strength of late has been surprising to many analysts who felt previously that a consolidation was in order. For the longer term, however, optimism appears to prevail on Wall Street. "The market will probably make a high for the year between now and mid-year," said Robert E. Stovall, vice-president for Reynolds Securities. He sees the Dow at a peak of 1,145 within six months and says it should be about 1,085 at year-end.

Stronger Wage-Price Rules Urged by Chief of N.Y. Fed

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration's wage and price controls should be strengthened because inflationary expectations, although diminished, are "by no means dead," according to Alfred Hayes, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

In the preface to "Perspective '73," a bank review of 1972 economic developments, he said that "there is also a danger that the rise in prices might accelerate this year as the break economic expansion narrows the margin of unused resources." Mr. Hayes said that in these circumstances large federal deficits could provide too much stimulus to the economy. The bank noted that spending on goods and services by federal, state and local governments rose 10 percent last year, against a 3.3 percent in 1971.

The bank said that inflation-restraining productivity gains will probably taper later in 1973 and that labor contracts covering about 4.5 million workers are set for renegotiation this year.

When full employment is approached, an expansive federal deficit can bring about demand-pull inflation—price rises associated with spending beyond the economy's capacity to produce. In order to avoid such a situation, the bank advocated holding down federal spending or increasing tax revenue to cut the deficit.

N.Y. Prices Hold Steady, Volume Dips

Paris Peace Talks Cited by Analysts

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average edged into new high ground today in a generally cautious and quiet session.

After running 1 or 2 points behind for most of the day, the Dow tacked on a gain of 0.37 to finish at 1,047.86.

But the market lacked the flashy drive of last Friday when the blue-chip average drove ahead 7.68 to land in record territory. The Friday session capped a week's gain amounting to 27.47 points.

Caution Apparent

Volume trimmed back to 16.84 million shares today—a relatively low turnover by recent standards—and this pullback in floor activity underscored the market's caution.

The somber air surrounding top-level Vietnam peace talks in Paris was a factor in today's performance. But good news on the domestic front helped to perk up stock prices during the afternoon. The Federal Reserve Board reported that consumer credit rose by a record \$2.1 billion during November.

Certain glamour issues did well, but other price changes typically held to fractions.

Gulf Oil, the volume leader, slipped 1.8 to 26.

Du Pont Declines

Du Pont was the only one of the 30 Dow components to register a point-sized loss. It fell 1 1/8 to 136 in profit-taking. Shares of the world's largest chemical producer had run up 4 5/8 on Friday.

Union Carbide, which ranks second in size only to Du Pont among the chemicals, was the lone stock in the Dow average to climb more than a point. It rose 1 1/8, to 51 1/8, finishing within a point of its 1972-73 high.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea dipped 3/8 to 15 5/8. The grocery chain reported a larger quarterly loss and directors omitted the cash dividend.

American Telephone, which sold last summer as low as 41 1/8, closed at a new 1972-73 high of 53 5/8, up 1/8. The stock traded at a high of 53 7/8 both in 1970 and 1971. The recent strength in AT&T shares has reflected the brighter fortunes of the giant utility, and Wall Street houses have been recommending it as the stock showed strength.

Mountain Fuel Supply gained 2 to 93 1/4 after trading as low as 87. The issue has swung widely in price recently amid speculation concerning oil and gas findings in Wyoming in which the company has interests.

Amex Prices Higher

Prices were mostly higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.07 to 36.70.

Houston Oil & Mineral, the day's volume leader, shot up 8 to 29 1/8 after reporting what it called a "significant gas discovery" in Texas.

Jefferson Stores, also high, in active trading rose 4 1/8 to 10 1/8. Montgomery Ward plans to acquire Jefferson for stock. Marcor's stock dipped 1/4 to 29 1/4 on the Big Board.

Thyssen Threatens to Quit
Mining Consortium in Ruhr

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The perennial high cost problem of West Germany's coal industry has been glaringly highlighted by the threat of the biggest single coking coal user to back out of the federally sponsored Ruhr Coal Co.

The threat came from Hans-Gunther Sohl, executive chairman of Thyssen Steel, in a letter he sent to Bonn's Economics and Finance Ministries Dec. 18 whose contents he leaked to three papers last week.

Mr. Sohl, who is also chairman of the Federal Association of German Industries, helped establish the Ruhr coal consortium three years ago as a means of alleviating the long-standing domestic coal crisis. Now he says Thyssen wants out.

The consortium administers 66 Ruhr region mines formerly owned by individual coal-steel companies, including Thyssen, which annually uses 7.5 million tons of coking coal.

Since its establishment the consortium has received close to 15 billion deutsche marks in federal subsidies and some liberal government loans and liquidity guarantees in addition. Despite this massive support the Ruhr company has had steady losses—close to \$200 million last year.

The main problem in the Ruhr is that hard coal, though still plentiful, is more than a mile under the earth's surface and lies thin veins. This makes it much costlier to exploit than the thick veins of close-to-the-surface anthracite in the United States or Australia.

Zooming labor costs and DM devaluations have reduced the competitiveness of Ruhr coal to the point where it is presently \$5 more expensive per ton than world prices.

The coal industry has undergone enormous changes in the past decade in which 86 mine shafts with a capacity of 350 million tons were closed in the Ruhr alone.

In the hard logic of the German business community, the next practical step would be to close the remaining mines and import cheaper U.S. or Australian coal to power the country's steel industry. This is what Mr. Sohl would like to do.

Despite the huge subsidies, German steelmakers still pay more for domestic coal than they would for imported coal. Thyssen alone spent 70 million DM last year to make up the difference between its Ruhr coal supply and the price it would have paid for cheaper foreign coal.

But the Bonn government is sticking to its protective subsidization policy for several overriding reasons, according to Economics Ministry officials, and limiting imports of coking coal to several hundred thousand tons a year.

The officials view it as a priority of national security in terms of energy resources to retain at least a skeleton of the once proud Ruhr coal industry. Bonn officials say that it would be economically unwise to take radical steps that would alter the structure and traditions of the Ruhr region overnight.

In his letter to the government, Mr. Sohl said Thyssen would either take back its share of the Ruhr mines and close them or give up its 7.5 million-ton coal requirement from the consortium—which as a means of obtaining access to cheap imported coking coal.

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Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds											
High	Low	Stk	Bond	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Stk	Bond	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Stk	Bond	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net		
2352	1504	Chl Milw	27	15	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	1/4	+	3494	200	ElroCo 1.25	31	22	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4	+	2474	14 1/2	Helm Pp	3	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4	+	1524	+
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2352	1504	Chl Milw	27	15	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	1/4	+	3494	200	ElroCo 1.25	31	22	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4	+	2474	14 1/2	Helm Pp	3	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4	+	1524	+
2352	1504	Chl Milw	27	15	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	1/4	+	3494	200	ElroCo 1.25	31	22	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4	+	2474	14 1/2	Helm Pp	3	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4	+	1524	+
2352	1504	Chl Milw	27	15	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	1/4	+	3494	200	ElroCo 1.25	31	22	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4	+	2474	14 1/2	Helm Pp	3	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4	+	1524	+
2352	1504	Chl Milw	27	15	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	1/4	+	3494	200	ElroCo 1.25	31	22	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4	+	2474	14 1/2	Helm Pp	3	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4	+	1524	+
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CAVALIERI HILTON, Rome Vistas from atop Monte Mario.
LONDON HILTON On fashionable Park Lane in Mayfair.
MÜNCHEN HILTON, Munich Views of the Englischer Garten.
PARIS HILTON Down the block from the Eiffel Tower. And quiet.

(Continued on next page.)

مكة من العمل

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem

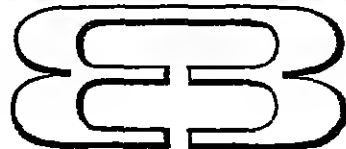
Guaranteed by the National Treasury of the
Federative Republic of Brazil

US \$15,000,000 10-Year Loan

To assist financing of the Trans-Amazonian Highway

arranged by

European Brazilian Bank Limited



and provided by

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo S.A., London
Bank of America Limited
Banque Ameribas
European Brazilian Bank Limited
Japan International Bank Limited
Libra Bank Limited
Midland Bank Limited
Security Pacific National Bank
Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited
World Banking Corporation Limited, Nassau, Bahamas

شكراً من العمل

-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last, Chgs										-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last, Chgs										-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last, Chgs										
Stk.	Div.	In	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs		Stk.	Div.	In	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs		Stk.	Div.	In	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chgs		
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TRANSLATOR

Requirements are a University education or corres-

Export Manager

Please write referring to "American Technical

S-405 08 GÖTEBORG, SWEDEN

Mr. Jacques Rey, Director General of Saxby.

VOUS PROPOSE UNE NOTE D'INFORMATION SUR
UN POSTE DE

<p>département "étranger"</p>	<p>GENERAL MANAGER</p> <p>Swiss, 37, doctor in political science, University of Geneva, with postgraduate studies in USA, presently general manager of a</p>
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Please write under cipher: 05-115382 Publicitas,
CH-3001, Bern (Switzerland).

32. French National, fluent English and German 8 years in U.S. Com-

French and Spanish.
Box D-3,610, Herald, Paris.

ticer, Masters in Management. fluent in Greek with 8 years experience in the field of international business and planning background, seeks challenging opportunity in international business.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2695.

PEANUTS

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH TWO FRIENDS WHO ARE HAVING A MISUNDERSTANDING?

STRAIGHTEN THEM OUT! SHOW 'EM WHERE THEY'RE GOING WRONG!! TELL 'EM TO SHAPE UP!!!

IS THAT GOOD PSYCHOLOGY?

IN STRICT MEDICAL TERMS, IT'S CALLED "BUTTING IN"!

B.C.

THIS YEAR I RESOLVE TO ABANDON MY SURLY WAYS.

...AND THIS YEAR I AM NOT GOING TO BE AS SHY AND SOFT SPOKEN AS IN THE PAST.

YOU'RE PUTTING MY RESOLUTION TO THE TEST PRETTY EARLY IN THE GAME, KIDDO.

L.I.L. ABNER

WANDERIN' JULIUS CLAIMS THAT AS TIME GOES BY...

"WE WON'T BE ABLE TO THINK OF NOTHIN' CEPT WHAT'S IN THAT BOX."

CHUCKLE! HE UNDERESTIMATES OUR CHARACTER. AH, ALREADY FORGOT THAT IS A BOX!!

TIME FOR US TO HIT TH' OLD BOX, HUH, PANSY—AH MEANS SACK.

FUST, HAVE YORE NIGHTLY BOX O' WARM MILK—AH MEANS GLASS—

BEETLE BAILEY

DEEDLE! WHAJA MAGA DO FOR? I NEED MEATLE!! GRAY MINDA NASH YOU!!

DOD SALT IT!!

I BEAN, START TURNIP BUTTER, UNASTAM?! DO DONUTS IT...UH...

ONCE THE AROMAS START DRIFTING OVER FROM THE MESS HALL, SARGE IS DONE FOR.

MISS PEACH

I LOVE YOU, ARTHUR. I WANT SO MUCH TO TELL YOU ABOUT HOW I FEEL...

I WANT TO UNBURDEN MY SOUL, WHICH IS FILLED WITH PROFOUND YEARNINGS.

SO TELL ME!

NOT WITH YOU IN THE ROOM!

BUZZ SAWYER

YOUR CAR, MRS. DAVENPORT.

THANK YOU, HIGGINS.

THE EMERALD LADY'S CHAUFFEURED LIMOUSINE LEAVES THE HOTEL.

HI, SUGAR.

HI, BABE! WHAT'S NEW?

CABLE FROM BOGOTA, HON. ANOTHER SHIPMENT WILL ARRIVE TONIGHT.

MEANWHILE, BUZZ AND PORTER FOLLOW IN ANOTHER CAR.

WIZARD of ID

THERE'S A WOMEN'S LIBBER HERE TO SEE YOU, SIRE.

I WANT TO BE A LADY GUARD!

CERTAINLY, MY DEAR.

REX MORGAN M.D.

THIS IS ALL FOR YOU, MISS GALE.

KEN, REALLY—THIS IS MUCH TO ELABORATE?

MEANWHILE, COME ON, CHARLIE—IT'S ALMOST FIVE O'CLOCK! I'LL BUY YOU A DRINK BEFORE YOU GET YOUR TRAIN OUT TO THE ISLAND!

THAT'S THE BEST OFFER I'VE HAD ALL DAY, RAFF.

I WANT TO GET THE \$10—SO LET'S GO SOMEPLACE CLOSE.

LET'S GO TO THE BAR AT THE HOTEL? IT'S JUST DOWN THE STREET.

POGO

ONE BRIGHT THOUGHT OCCURS TO ME, MISS ALBERT—IS OFF TO SCHOOL.

YOU COULD GET PUNISHED AT A GIRLS' FINISHIN' SCHOOL, AN' GET THE COOKIES KNOCKED OFF ANYSMOOTHED OUT.

I'VE ALREADY FINISHED.

NOW LET'S SEE—WE OUGHT TO SEND YOU TO A REAL GOOD GIRLS' FINISHIN' SCHOOL.

I MIGHT BE GOOD—BUT I AMN'T AS REAL AS YOU THINK.

'CAUSE WE WOULDN'T WANT TO SEND YOU TO NO BAD GIRLS' FINISHIN' SCHOOL.

FIRST TIME I IS AGREED WITH YOU ALL DAY.

RIP KIRBY

AN EXPRESS!

AS THE SUBWAY TRAIN BEARS DOWN...

KIRBY FLIES HIMSELF FLAT ON THE TRACKS BETWEEN THE TRACKS.

SPARKING SPARKS, DEADLY WHEELS SPIN BY ONLY INCHES AWAY!

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A defender who holds no significant cards is sometimes sorely tempted to fall asleep, planning to stir himself on the next deal. Such a player can get a rude awakening, and did on the diagrammed deal reported by the French player-writer, Jean-Paul Meyer.

The auction proceeded to an optimistic slam by the route shown. West led the spade eight and leaped into a cone, having decided that all he need do for the rest of the deal was to follow suit. Events demonstrated that he was wrong.

South played the spade nine from dummy, and won with the king when East played the jack. Next South cashed four club winners, on which East signalled with the seven and six of diamonds.

Dummy gave up a diamond, and played two more diamonds when South followed with four heart winners. East now threw spades, and the position was this with South on lead at the 10th trick:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 105	♥ K2	♠ QJ432	♥ 83
♦ AJ	♣ AJ1098	♦ 876	♣ KQ76
♠ 76	♥ 10654	♠ 876	♥ 83
♦ 54	♣ 5432	♦ 876	♣ KQ76

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 105	♥ K2	♠ QJ432	♥ 83
♦ AJ	♣ AJ1098	♦ 876	♣ KQ76
♠ 76	♥ 10654	♠ 876	♥ 83
♦ 54	♣ 5432	♦ 876	♣ KQ76

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 105	♥ K2	♠ QJ432	♥ 83
♦ AJ	♣ AJ1098	♦ 876	♣ KQ76
♠ 76	♥ 10654	♠ 876	♥ 83
♦ 54	♣ 5432	♦ 876	♣ KQ76

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRICE

YONIS

SAMOUF

JICTEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

NIGHT

By Edna O'Brien. Knopf. 179 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE is Molly Bloom after the bloom has browned around the edges. Edna O'Brien's Mary is older than James Joyce's Molly, and the title "Night" suggests more than lucubrations about love. There are undertones too of Céline's "Journey to the End of the Night." The unloved are in-somniacs, sleepless poets some of them, and Mary's soliloquy is at once more savage and more tender than Molly's. The younger woman ends on "Yes I said yes I will Yes," but Mary has used up most of her yeses. Still, she will not surrender to "no" and the words tumble out of her in search of an emotion, any emotion. For she has reached that sadness at the very bottom of things, that ultimate aloneness of a woman who has done all her life on her own and is now facing the need for a new menu.

She is in that limbo between conspicuous erotic attractiveness and the more demanding persona of middle-age. Her body bears the stretch marks of an impetuous history. When men look at her now, they are no longer sure what is required of them—nor is she. She knows too much, it shines in her eyes, which seem to say to would-be partners: Come on, let's see what's wrong with you. Here, let me pet your pithos. Her ironical air invites the eccentric, beckons the awry. Born on a farm, she still has a baronyard earthiness, but she has begun to plant artificial flowers in it. She sees her old home as something between a heartbreaking yellowed snapshot and a stage set for a forlorn and rain-drenched Irish drama.

In her earlier novels, one could feel Miss O'Brien trying to keep her passion for language under some kind of control, but now, in "Night," she throws her arms around our necks. Flamed, "seasons," "maraud"—her feeling for words is to quote her on herself, "a mother's love, like yeast, multiplying the spores rising up over the lid of the world, too much." But sex and the sweet spasms of language are only overflows, surplus materials, so to speak. In "Night," Miss O'Brien has stories to tell, stories deep as a well, and when she gets down to work she is as crafty as they come.

Mary's mother's funeral is a tragicomic of incongruities. The cortege takes a short cut, leading them through fields of nettles. Why? Where are they hurrying? Along the path, an unattended bicycle leans against a few trees. Where is the owner, everyone wonders, who has so cavalierly abandoned his vehicle? Is it one of nature's several urges or something supernatural that has spirited him away? At the graveside, Mary remembers her mother

The next day, at their ends with each other, they visit a cousin whose sister just died. They can go in a new car. The cousin greets in the kitchen, where there litter of six puppies. "He should have drowned them that we came and took up time." In the backroom, Mary faces each to his own or her own, looking out at the ever-separate lives. "What leaves him, she has this feeling that one has after valence; the joints are and the head inclines to the worst is over, the best been passed."

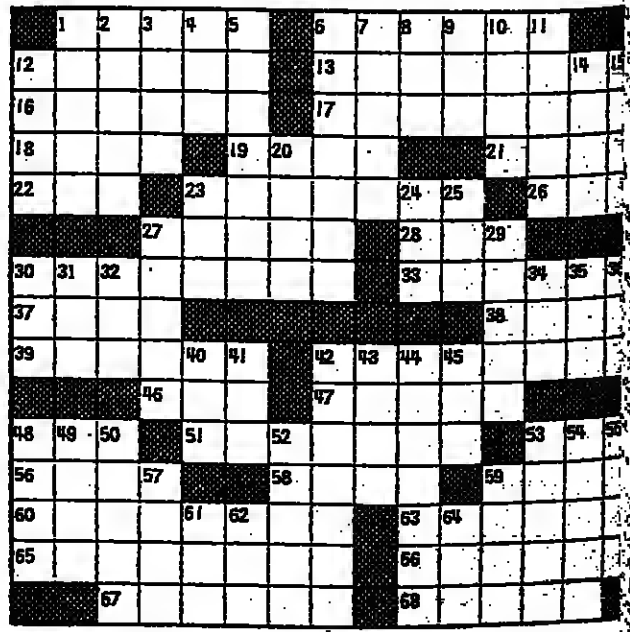
Unlike Molly Bloom's soliloquy is something of a petition as well. One feels her flamboyant flights of rhetoric of a gaudy outer covering in order to emerge new and naked the space of a single night her dying as a "girl" and be reborn as a woman.

Anatole Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 58 Picture borders | 24 Mischievous |
| 1 Barracks beauty | 59 First-rate | 25 Field sound |
| 6 Dissolved, as company | 60 Having delusions of grandeur | 27 Condition |
| 12 Snap-judgment item | 63 Land reclaimed from the sea | 29 Scarf |
| 13 Bind | 65 Prehistoric period | 30 Political patronage |
| 16 Hostility | 66 City of N. Y. | 31 Spanish gold |
| 17 False hair | 67 Bouts | 32 "gestas" |
| 18 Western city | 68 Convened again | 34 "is lost" |
| 19 Child's pinafore | | 35 Earth: Prefix |
| 21 Blind a falcon | | 36 Long period |
| 22 Compass point | | 40 Ruler: Abbr. |
| 23 Falsetto singer | | 41 Scheduled |
| 26 Desperate letters | 1 Window parts | 42 July 4 event |
| 27 Hair treatment | 2 Chemical compound | 43 Salzburg's last Abbr. |
| 28 Jan. and Dec. | 3 Nauticus skipper | 44 Thrive |
| 30 Carried, as a canoe | 4 Montevideo's land: Abbr. | 45 John, in Glass |
| 33 Soup, to Ecoffier | 5 Lamenting | 48 Keystone peg |
| 37 Scoop | 6 Amazed | 50 Greek island |
| 38 Spread | 7 Quell quickly | 52 Friend, in Son |
| 39 Used the bulletin board | 8 Literary initials | 53 Raised platform |
| 42 Toy spaniel | 9 Small bird | 54 Sluggish |
| 46 Big bird | 10 Shield | 55 Section of Istanbul |
| 47 Emancipations | 11 Carps' relatives | 57 Bowling area |
| 48 Headwear | 12 Part of c/c | 59 "for the brother" |
| 51 Lester or Drew | 14 Van Gogh's brother | 61 Love of Allah |
| 53 Card spot | 15 Lampreys | 62 Cereal grass |
| 56 Kind of test | 20 "Picnic" author | 64 Bravo, in Mex. |
| | 23 Spanish relative | |



مكتبة النخيل

